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THE
SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE:

Or, An ACCOUNT of the

Ancient and present State of that Town.

Its TRADE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITABLE
FOUNDATIONS, CHURCHES, FAIRS, MARKETS,
PLAYHOUSE, ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BATHS, &c.

Together with a Description of

THE ISLE OF WIGHT
NETLEY ABBEY
NEW FOREST
LYMINGTON
LYNDHURST
REDBRIDGE

{ ROMSEY
{ BROADLANDS
{ BELLEVUE
{ BEVIS MOUNT
{ ST. DENNIS
{ TITCHFIELD, &c.

Interpersed with many curious and useful Particulars.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

Rules observed in the Subscription News Room;
Terms of Board and Lodging; the going out and coming in
of the Mail; Account of Packets and Hoys; Rates of Chairs;
perpetual Tide-Table; a List of the Stage Coaches, Carriers,
&c. and the Days they set out from Southampton, with the
Places where they inn, &c.

A L S O

The Distances, in measured Miles, of some useful
Roads from Southampton; with an Alphabetical List of the
Cities and principal Towns in Great Britain, also measured
from Southampton.

THE TENTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

S O U T H A M P T O N :

PRINTED BY A. CUNNINGHAM,
FOR T. SKELTON, BOOKSELLER, NEAR THE BANK;
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ADVERTISEMENT.

A REGISTER of Houses and Lodgings, to be let for the Season, is kept at the Rooms, where Strangers may refer themselves for the fullest information. And as the present Master of the Ceremonies is studiously attentive to shew every mark of respect to the Nobility and Gentry who honor this place with their presence, it would prove highly conducive to that end, as well as beneficial to the proprietors of lodging-houses if they would furnish him with immediate notice of the names, rank, and arrival of their respective lodgers.

ENTERED IN STATIONER'S HALL.



J. L. Banks 1802.

P R E F A C E.

THE general approbation given to the Bath, Oxford, and other Guides, is a sufficient inducement to undertake one for this town; yet still it becomes more necessary, when numbers of Nobility and Gentry honor Southampton with their company. A Guide is a matter of real utility, as well, perhaps, as some amusement. It removes the difficulties strangers ever meet with in their necessary inquiries, and supplies them with every information at an easy expence. Besides consulting the convenience of all something is attempted towards gratifying the curiosity of the more intelligent, by a rational deduction of historic facts relative to the antiquities of Southampton, and authenticated by original records. This is a deviation from the plan of similar performances, yet such a deviation as has been of considerable expence, and undertaken out of respect to the good sense of the public, who are more pleased with rough proofs than polished fictions, such as the History of King Bladud in the Bath Guide.

It was thought proper to enlarge the first design of this Guide, and take in a number of agreeable objects, as the Isle of Wight, the contiguous towns and villages, and the gentlemens' seats, hereby exhibiting a pleasing variety without danger of cloying, too often the consequence of attending closely to one subject.

The editor presents his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with hints for the improvement of this work; and being sensible, even after his utmost care, that many additions may be still made to it, he humbly requests of those gentlemen who have any useful materials, that they will be so kind as to communicate them to him, when proper regard shall be paid in a future edition.

T H E

SOUTHAMPTON GUIDE, &c.

S E C T. I.

Historical Account of Southampton, from the earliest Ages, to the present Time.

IF the ascertaining any modern fact or transaction with truth and precision is found to be attended with considerable difficulties, we shall not wonder that much obscurity overspreads those of very remote times, especially when the various revolutions are considered which this isle has undergone from the Roman invasion to the final union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, in the Person of Henry VII. we will rather admire that so many records have survived the Saxon, Danish, and Norman ravages, than wonder there are not more. Such continual scenes of confusion and civil discord as this nation experienced, for almost a thousand years, can scarce be paralleled in the history of any other people.

From hence arises the obscurity which overspreads the origin and ancient state of our cities and towns; a darkness, which the most careful and painful inquiries into original records, can scarce hope to dispel; yet from these alone must lights be derived to guide us through the gloom of early ages.

It appears that, about the year 1156 *, Southampton was called Hantun, or Hanton, and, in Domesday book, the county is Hanscyre, Hanton-scire, or Suhamtesire. Southampton is not derived from the Clausentum of Antoninus's Itinerary, nor from the ancient Trifanton, for, it is clear, from the Saxon annals, that the name is of pure Saxon origin, and, as the learned editor of Camden remarks, has no relation to Anton, the supposed name of the river Teste.

Where the ancient town was situated, or what were its bounds, at this day, cannot be ascertained. There were formerly large quantities of rubbish, and foundations of old walls dug up to the northward of the present town, which induced many to think that its situation was something different from what it is now. Let this be as it will,

* See Madox's *Firma Burgi*, where its name is deduced through its various changes. Page 131.

Southampton shared in the common miseries of the nation during the Danish tyranny ; those barbarians were not satisfied with reducing the natives to the most wretched state of servitude, but demolished their castles, cities, and towns. Old Hanton fell a prey to them, A. D. 980.

There is an anecdote recorded of Canute I. one of their most powerful princes, which, though something whimsical is instructive. A sycophant courtier would persuade him that all nature must obey his royal mandate. The king, no doubt, heard the same flattery from most of those who surrounded him. To put his omnipotence to a trial, when he came on the Southampton beach he commanded (says Henry of Huntingdon) a chair to be set for him, and said to the flowing tide, "Thou art under my dominion, and the ground on which I sit is mine, nor did ever any disobey my commands with impunity, therefore I command thee not to wet the clothes or feet of thy lord and master." But the rude waves (continues the historian) presently came up to his royal feet ; upon which he stepped back and said, "Let all the inhabitants of the world know that the power of monarchs is a vain and empty thing, and that none deserves the name

“ of a king but he whose will, by an eternal decree the heaven and earth, and sea do obey ;” nor would he ever after suffer the crown to be put on his head, but caused it to be set on Christ’s statue at Winchester. And it may be worth while to remark, that all the ancient coins of Canute seem to confirm this story ; for on them we find the ordinary covering of his head to be a mitre, sometimes a cap or triangular covering, as that on the coins of St. Edward.

Doomsday Book informs us, that in the year 1086, Southampton had but eighty men, tenants in demesne : Either the ruinous condition of the place, when spoiled by the Danes, or its inconvenience retarded its re-establishment. However, when the nation became more settled, they applied to commerce. The first step was to be incorporated, or, as it was then called, to be made a Guild * ; because to this, customs, liberties, and immunities were always annexed. They obtained

* *Præcipio quod homines mei de Hantona habeant et teneant Gildam suam, et omnes libertates, et consuetudines suas in terra et in mari, ita bene et in pace, et juste et libere et quiete et honorifice, sicut habuerunt tempore Regis Hen. III. avi mei.* He then inserted a charter of Richard I. and one of King John. Pat. I. Edw. III.

a charter from Henry II. which was confirmed by Richard I. King John and Edward III.—King John, in the first year of his reign, granted the farm of Southampton to the Burgeſſes*, with the port of Portefmues, or Portſmouth, for the ſum of 200l. Sterling per ann. † This demonſtrates how faſt the town improved and grew rich, after it applied to trade, ſo as to be able to pay ſo large a ſum yearly to the crown. How this money was raiſed will appear by the following extract from Mr. Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer: “ The kings of England, ſays he, were not wont to reſerve to themſelves a rent or ferme out of an airy or barren franchise. The yearly rent of towns aroſe out of a certain locata or demiſed things that yielded iſſues or profits. Inſomuch that when a town was committed to a farmer, he well knew how to raiſe the ferme out of the ordinary iſſues of the town, with an overplus of profit to himſelf.

* Et dicit quod Dom. Johannes quondam Rex Aug. &c. conceſſit Burgenſibus villæ prædictæ ad firmam imperpetuum, cum portu de Portefmues, cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. quæ ad firmam dictæ villæ Southamptoniæ pertinebant tempore Hen. patris ſui (ſcil. II.) reddendo inde annuatim ad ſcaccarium ducentas libras ſterlingorum. Rot. 10. 1 Hen. 6.

† In the 26 Hen. II. the farm was 200l. by weight.

The

The issues of towns arose from assized rents, pleas, perquisites, custom of goods, fairs, markets, stallage, aldermanries, tolls, wharfage," &c.

The port revenue in the 10 Rich. I. was 40l. 5s. 8d. and in the 17 John, the compotus or money to be accounted for was the usual farm of 200l. elemosynary donations to some monks, 9l. 5s. and for fifty-eight tons of French, Gascon, and Anjou wines, and for two tons of Spanish or Portuguese, 5cl. and one mark. So early as 1215 we find the merchants of Southampton were the greatest importers of wine in England next to those of London; this it was that probably raised them in after ages to great opulence. Our kings were ever attentive to the prosperity of the town; for, among the old letters-patent, we find some new privileges granted to it in every reign; particularly Henry IV. * gave them the goods of felons and fugitives, which was confirmed by Henry V. and VI.

In the 17 Edward II. there was a remarkable action brought by the Mayor and Burgeßes of Southampton against the town of Lymington, which we shall here abridge from the original

* Vid. *Pase. Communia.* 2 Hen. VI.

record. Geoffrey Scurlag, William Calhout, and eighteen others of Lymington were attached to answer to the King, and to the Mayor, &c. of Southampton, in a plea of trespass. The said Mayor complained that they held their town, with the port, extending beyond Hurst to Langstone, of the King, at fee-farm, for 220l. per ann. to be paid into the Exchequer: That for this farm they ought to have and receive certain customs of all merchandizes, within the said bounds, coming in or going out of the said port: That the said Geoffrey Scurlag, &c. did unjustly take customs of salt, barley, and oats due to the King, from a ship at Lymington, to the amount of 40s. That after this they took the King's customs of cloth, wax, and other wares, to the amount of a hundred shillings. The verdict of the jury on this trial was, that all the water between Hurst and Langstone is of the port, and within the precinct if the port of the town of Southampton, and that Lymington is within the bounds and precinct of the said port. Upon this decision the corporation recovered 200l. damages from the said Geoffrey Scurlag and the other defendants*.

* Placita coram Dom. Reg. 2 Edw. 3 Rot. 96.

Philip de Valois and our Edward III. quarelled about the succession to the throne of France. The occasion was this, Louis King of France dying left a daughter and two brothers, whose rights to the throne were uncertain and disputed, Philip the Tall and the elder brother assumed the throne, in prejudice of the female heir, and backed his pretensions by the authority of the Salic law (an institution, in the early days of French monarchy, importing that no woman should rule). The younger brother, Charles the Fair, espoused the daughter's right of succession. However, Philip dying soon after, left his wife pregnant, which happened to be a daughter, two competitors therefore claimed the crown, Philip de Valois and our Edward III. The latter was son of Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, and sister to the three last kings, whereas the former was but cousin-german. King Edward acknowledged the Salic law, yet he maintained, that the sons of the daughters, having no such imbecillity of sex, were not incapable of succeeding to the crown. Notwithstanding this, the estates chose Philip. This brought on a war in which Southampton was burnt by the French, 1340.

Progress

Progress of another Town.

NOW it was, as Camden informs us, that the old town of Hanton was deserted, and a new one sprang up between the two rivers, the same we see at this day. It has the Alre or Itchen on the east, and the Tese or Anton on the west; these fall into what is called Southampton water, which is an arm of the sea, and runs up, for many miles, so deep, that men of war of 74 guns have been built upon it. The former of these rivers rises from a small lake near Alresford, a market town on its bank, and runs through Winchester; the latter rises in the Forest of Chute, and runs thro' Whitchurch, Andover, Stockbridge, Romsey, then along the edge of the New Forest, and enters Southampton water at Redbridge. This new town was fortified with double ditches, strong walls, battlements, and watch towers, and, as people flocked to it for trade and navigation, for its greater security, Rich. II. built a strong castle on a high mount for the defence of the harbour. The walls, as may be observed from the parts that remain, consisted of those small white shells, like honeycombs, that grow on the back of oysters; it is a sort of stone extremely hard, and was gathered

C

thered on the beach of the town;—and indeed a very trifling expence might form this town into a Peninsula, if not an Island, which would render it the most eligible port in the kingdom for foreign trade. The castle is now converted into a pleasure-house; from the windows, and particularly the top of which, are commanded delightful views. Henry IV. by letters under his Privy Seal *, granted to the Corporation the following sums for the repairing and strengthening the fortifications, viz. 100l. to be paid yearly by the collector of the subsidy on wool exported from thence; 100l. of the fee farm of the town; and to these he ordered the inhabitants to subscribe another 100l.

Lord Scrope's Conspiracy.

WHEN King Henry V prepared to invade France, he rendezvouzed at Southampton, where a dangerous conspiracy was formed against him by some of the English nobility, instigated by French flattery and money. To carry on the design, no less than the vast sum of a million, in

* De subsidio lanarum in portu villæ nostræ—et de firma villæ nostræ centum libras. Ita quod inhabitantes solvant de bonis suis propriis centum libras per annum, ad fortificationem et reparationem antedictas. 2 Hen. IV.

gold, was remitted from France ; but the Earl of March, who was one of the conspirators, foreseeing the consequence of their bloody intent to the nation, revealed it to the King. Upon which, Richard Earl of Cambridge, brother to the Duke of York, and Sir Thomas Grey were beheaded ; and Lord Scrope was hanged, drawn and quartered. Their bodies were interred in the chapel of God's House, where may be seen the following epitaph :

RICHARD EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,
 LORD SCROPE, OF MARSHAM,
 SR. THO. GRFY, OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
 CONSPIRED TO MURDER KING HENRY V.
 IN THIS TOWN,
 AS HE WAS PREPARING TO SAIL WITH HIS ARMY
 AGAINST CHARLES THE SIXTH, KING OF
 FRANCE ;
 FOR WHICH CONSPIRACY
 THEY WERE EXECUTED, AND BURIED NEAR
 THIS PLACE,
 IN THE YEAR MCCCCXV.

The Privilege of landing of Canary sold.

IN the next reign, the trade of this town was in a very flourishing condition, otherwise so eminent a man as Sir Thomas Cock, Lord Mayor of London, had not been Customer here. It is said

that formerly all the Canary imported into England was obliged to be landed first at the port of Southampton; and what makes it the more probable is the many large vaults to all the houses near the quay as well as in the high street: But the London merchants, finding an inconvenience by the wines being delayed before they came to their hands, purchased this privilege from the Corporation for a considerable sum. Camden reports that, in his time, the town was famous for a great resort of merchants; for the number and neatness of its buildings; and for the wealth of its inhabitants.—There is a fort near the quay, called the tower, built by Henry VIII. for the greater security of the trade, which has lately, at a considerable expence, been converted into a commodious prison for the confinement of debtors.

S E C T. II.

Present State of Southampton.

HAVING thus far traced Southampton thro' its early ages, let us take a view of its present state.

C O R P O R A T I O N

By the last Charter of Charles I. * (which is only

* Quod villa illa de uno Majore, duobus Ballivis et Burgenfis sit imperpetuum corporata. Cart. 22 Hen. VI.

a confirmation of the Charters of his predecessors); the Corporation is to consist of a Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, and two Bailiffs; all those who have served any of the foregoing offices constitute the Common Council, which consequently is unlimited; but the Corporation have a power of choosing Burgeses, who, though not members of the Common Council, are yet of the Corporation, and have votes. There are eleven Justices of the Peace, viz. the Mayor for the time being, the Bishop of Winchester, the Recorder, the last Mayor, five Aldermen, and two Burgeses. All who have passed the chair are Aldermen. The Corporation have several officers, such as a Town Clerk, whose employment is both genteel and lucrative; four Serjants at Mace; a Town Crier, &c. This Borough was made by Hen. II. and King John, a County in itself, independent of the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of the Shire. It returns two members to parliament, elected by the inhabitants at large paying scot and lot. The Mayor is admiral of the liberties from South-Sea castle to that of Hurst.

In the Guildhall all causes are tried; and here the General Quarter Sessions are held, for all trials
not

not capital ; and even of those cognizance may be had, on taking out a special commission.

The Mayor and Bailiffs have a *Court*, for the *Recovery of Small Debts*, styled “ The Common “ Court of the Town of Southampton,” which may be held at the Guildhall every Tuesday in the year.

Situation for Trade.

The situation of Southampton is by no means so favorable for manufactures as navigation, accordingly its principal trade is with Portugal for wine and fruit, and with the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark: To these are exported, annually, certain quantities of unkembed wool, allowed by act of parliament, in the following proportions :

To Jersey	—	4000 todts
To Guernsey	—	2000
To Alderney	—	400
To Sark	—	200

Each todd not to exceed 32lb. weight.

Besides the many opulent wine-merchants, we have some considerable corn-factors and timber-merchants ; together with manufactories for silk, carpets, &c. which meet with good encouragement.

Fairs

Fairs and Markets.

THERE are four Fairs in Southampton every year, which are but small: That at Trinitytide, which is the principal one (continuing from the Saturday noon preceding Trinity Sunday to the Wednesday following at the same time) is held near Chapel Mill, about half a mile from the town. We may conclude that it was once considerable, as a Pie-Powder Court is constantly held to determine disputes and punish offenders. The Officer who presides is the senior Bailiff, who has a booth, in which he entertains the Corporation during the Fair.

2, 3. Tuesday after Old St. Andrew's Day, and Tuesday before Shrove Tuesday, are both held in the market-place.

4. St. Mark's, commonly called Above Bar Fair, 6th of May. Lasts two days.

The weekly Markets are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. These are well supplied with fish and meat; and though provisions are exceedingly advanced within a few years, they may notwithstanding be had here as reasonable as in other places. The markethouse, which has been lately built by the Corporation, stands near the
center

center of the town, is universally admired for its uniformity, neatness, and commodiousness.

Religious and Charitable Foundations.

WE have six parish churches, viz. Holyhood, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Lawrence, St. John, and St. Mary; but St. Lawrence and St. John were united by act of parliament, in the reign of Charles II. in consequence of which the latter was taken down. Holyhood, which is the fashionable church (service being there twice every day) has a handsome organ, and a monument to the memory of Miss Stanley, sister to the late Hans Stanley, of Paultons, Member for Southampton, whom Mr. Thompson thus celebrates in his Seasons :

And art thou, Stanley, of that sacred Band !
 Alas ! for us too soon ! tho' rais'd above
 The reach of human pain, above the flight
 Of human joy ! yet, with a mingled ray
 Of sadly pleas'd remembrance must thou feel
 A Mother's Love, a Mother's tender Woe !
 Who seeks thee still in many a former scene ;
 Seeks the fair form, the lovely-beaming eyes,
 The pleasing Converse, by gay lively Sense
 Inspir'd ;

Inspir'd; where moral Wisdom mildly shone
 Without the Toil of Art; and Virtue glow'd
 In all her Smiles, without forbidding Pride.
 But, O! thou best of Parents, wipe thy Tears,
 Or rather, to parental Nature pay
 The Tears of grateful Joy, who, for a while,
 Lent thee this younger Self, this op'ning Bloom
 Of thy enlight'ned Mind and gentle Worth.
 Believe the Muse; the wintry Blast of Death
 Kills not the Buds of Virtue. No! they spread
 Beneath the heav'nly Beam of brighter Suns,
 Through endless Ages, into higher Powers!

THOMPSON'S SUMMER.

E. S.

Once a lively Image of Human Nature,
 Such as GOD made it
 When he pronounced
 Every Work of His to be Good.
 To the Memory of Elizabeth Stanley,
 Daughter of George and Sarah Stanley;
 Who, to all Beauty, Modesty, and Gentleness of
 Nature
 That ever adorned the most amiable of Women,
 Joined all the Fortitude, Elevation, and Vigor of
 Mind
 That ever exalted the most heroical Man;
 D Who,

Who, having lived the Pride and Delight of her
Parents,

The Joy, the Consolation, and the Pattern of her
Friends,

A Mistress not only of the English and French,
But, in a high Degree, of the Greek and Roman
Learning,

Without Vanity or Pedantry, at the Age of
Eighteen,

After a tedious, painful, and desperate Illness,
Which, with a Roman Spirit and a Christian
Resignation,

She endured so calmly, that she seemed insensible
To all Pain and Suffering, except that of her
Friends,

Gave up her innocent Soul to her Creator,
And left to her Mother, who erected this Monu-
ment,

The Memory of her Virtues for her greatest
Support ;

Virtues, which, in her Sex and Station of Life,
Were all that could be practised, and more than
will be believed,

Except by those who know what this Inscription
relates.

Here, Stanley, rest ! escap'd this mortal Strife,
Above the Joys, beyond the Woes, of Life.

Fierce

Fierce Pangs no more thy lively Beauties stain,
 And sternly try thee with a Year of Pain.
 No more sweet Patience, feigning oft Relief,
 Lights thy sick Eye to cheat a Parent's Grief :
 With tender Art to save her anxious Groan,
 No more thy Bosom presses down its own.
 Now well-earn'd Peace is thine, and Bliss sincere,
 Ours be the lenient not unpleasing Tear.

O born to bloom, then sink beneath the storm !
 To shew us Virtue in her fairest Form ;
 To shew us artless Reason's mortal Reign,
 What boastful Science arrogates in vain :
 Th' obedient Passions, knowing each the Part,
 Calm Light the Head, and Harmony the Heart.

Yes, we must follow soon, will glad obey,
 When a few Suns have roll'd their Cares away :
 Tir'd with vain Life, will close the willing Eye :
 'Tis the great Birthright of Mankind to die !
 Blest be the Bark that wafts us to the Shore,
 Where Death-divided Friends shall part no more,
 To join thee there, here with thy dust repose,
 Is all the Hope thy hapless Mother knows.

Born, 1720.

Died 1738.

M. RYSBRAECK, fecit.

J. THOMPSON.

Opposite is a neat monument erected to the memory of Anne, daughter of Philip Hobby, Esq; of Neath Abbey, in the county of Glamorgan, and relict of William Stanley, Esq; of Paultons.

Dr. Perkins, the late Vicar, some time since erected another very neat monument.

There is also an elegant monument lately erected to the memory of Charles D'Aussy, Esq; by his executors, the Chev. François de Saluces, Knight of Malta, Capt. Isaacson, and T. Guillaume, Esq;

Near this Place

Are deposited the Remains of

CHARLES D'AUSSY, Esq;

Who died the 1st Day of October, 1781,

Aged 68 Years.

When Pomp, when Wealth, when Greatness
sink to Dust,

Tho' Vanity adorn the splendid Bust,

Sincerer Drops of tributary Woe

O'er the lone Urn of modest Merit flow,

And Tears, as true as e'er embalm'd the Dead,

Shall, D'Aussy, o'er thy humble Tomb be shed:

For tho' thy frugal Temper ne'er supply'd

The selfish Calls of Luxury and Pride,

Yet

Yet Pity's gentle Voice thy Heart pursu'd;
 And felt the Luxury of doing Good;
 While Want, reliev'd by silent Bounties giv'n,
 Wafts with her grateful Prayers thy Soul to Heaven.

The above executors, after fulfilling the will, giving 500*l.* to the Humane Society *, granting some annuities, &c. have added to the fund of the County Hospital a benefaction of 1076*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* being the residue of his fortune.

This church is a vicarage, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford, which, with some private legacies, the wardenship of God's House, and the stewardship of the College Lands, make the living worth 180 or 200*l.* per annum.

* The Humane Society, in consideration of the above generous donation, have presented Mr. Waring, surgeon, of this town, with a complete apparatus, for the use of the public. They have also extended their bounty to this town and county; and Mr. Waring, their Assistant, gives a reward to the person who brings him the first intelligence of an accident. He likewise pays the following rewards, allowed by the Society, to publicans, watermen, and others:—Four Guineas whenever life has been restored.—One Guinea to publicans or others who receive the bodies readily into their houses.

The Medical Assistants generously attend without fee or reward.—Five Guineas or more, at one payment, constitute a perpetual Director. One Guinea per ann. constitutes an annual Director.

St.

St. Michael, All Saints, and the united livings of St. Lawrence and St. John are in the King's gift, and their value very considerable. The Mayor elect is generally sworn in at St. Michael's church. They are old buildings, except All Saints, now rebuilding on a modern and elegant plan, and St. Mary's, which, being many years ago destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt. This church is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, and reputed worth 1000l. per ann.

The churchyard of St. Mary's is the principal burying ground here. The inscriptions on the tombs are very numerous; and the two following are selected as worthy of notice, the latter being written by the deceased, and composed part of his last will.

To the memory of
 Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS,
 Who exchanged this life for a better,
 On the 17th of November, 1778,
 In the 53d year of his age.
 He was (in the strictest sense of the word) an
 honest man,
 A kind and good husband,
 An affectionate father, and a sincere friend.
 His

His word given was ever sacred as the most
binding oath ;

His ear ever open to affliction's cry ;

His heart and hand ever ready to administer
consolation.

Such he lived and such he died,

In humble confidence, and joyful hope.

With conscience clear, he rests in peace,

His cares are past, his troubles cease ;

His soul explores the blest abode,

And waits the plaudit of a smiling God.

In memory of

WILLIAM THRING, Sen.

Late of this town.

Died March 9, 1782.

Few are the records, how, in mellow'd years,

Like fruit well ripen'd, men drop off and die ;

And yet, how inattentive to our state.

To vice, on full career, we gallop on,

Forgetting we must quit this earthly seat ;

At least forgetting we must once appear

Before the great Tribunal of our GOD.

Tho' thoughts like these become the hoary sage,
oh ! e'er too late, reflect how oft the thread of
life is sudden cut ! How many, unprepared, are
called away and launched into Eternity !

The

The HOSPITAL of GOD's HOUSE

is a very ancient establishment. By a charter of 6 Edw. III. we find that Roger Hampton founded it, but at what time is not known. In said charter are recited the different donations made to it, and the names of the donors, with descriptions of the quantity and bounds of its lands; but these, at this day, being inexplicable, and of no great importance if known, make us refer the inquisitive to the record itself in the monasticon. By another charter, granted to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxon, which was founded by his consort Philippa, he gave them this hospital for their better support, but with the following provisions: That a fund should be formed of the surpluses for the maintenance of such poor scholars of the said college as laboured under incurable disorders; and that, in case the fund admitted it, to augment the number of scholars*. Richard II. exempted them from the

* — Et de surplufagio de exituum eorundem, si quod fuerit, quoddam receptaculum et habitaculum in eodem hospitali sivi domo, pro mora scholarium, si quos languore perpetuo, vel morbo incurabili incuti contigerit, invenire; et etiam numerum scholarium jam ordinatum, si surplufagium sufficere poterit, augere teneantur imperpetuum. 17 Edw. III.

the tenths and fifteenths, and other tallages; and Edward IV. bestowed on them the priory of Sherborne, in the county of Southampton. God's House at present consists of a warden, four old men, and as many women, who, besides their lodging, are allowed two shillings a week.

St. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

has a master, and six boys who are to be instructed in the woollen manufacture; but when the present poorhouse was building, this hospital was sold, and the master and six boys removed to the poorhouse, where the boys are instructed by the master of it in the same manner as they were in the hospital.

The FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

was founded by Edward VI. It has since been considerably improved, and is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Mant has rebuilt and very much enlarged the school, and, by his abilities

—Vobis mandamus, quod demandæ, quod collectores decimarum et quintarum decimarum nobis in parliamentis per communitatum regni concessarum ad Scaccarium exonerari et quietos esse faciatis. Cart. Ric. II.

—Dedimus et concessimus Prioratum alienigenam de Shireburne in com. Suth. cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. Cart. Edw. IV.

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and

and attention to the youth entrusted to his care, has contributed to render it one of the most genteel and flourishing seminaries of learning in the country.

TAUNTON'S DONATION.

A Charity School was opened in 1713, and a subscription completed of 80*l.* per annum, for bringing up thirty boys ; but this has been dropt for some years. However, another was established in the year 1760, for educating and clothing 20 boys for sea. This was in pursuance of the will of Richard Taunton, Esq; late one of the Aldermen of Southampton. This gentleman gave 5000*l.* to the County Hospital at Winchester, and the rest of his estate, which was considerable, he bequeathed to charitable uses in the town ; but this bequest was set aside by the Court of Chancery, on the statute of Mortmain, and only his personal fortune, amounting to five or six thousand pounds, came to the trustees for the endowment of the before-mentioned school.

In the year 1768, from the refusal of the boys in general of entering into the sea service, their number was reduced, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, from 20 to 10 ; and 40*l.* per annum,
part

part of the interest of the said personal estate, is appropriated to the apportioning of female servants on their marriage, who shall have lived three years and upwards in a reputable family, and can produce a certificate from their mistress or master of their faithful servitude for the above time. The boys are not now confined to go to sea, but may choose any mechanical trade, for which 5*l*. is allowed by the Charity as an apprentice-fee; yet, if any one of them should prefer the sea-service, he is to be taught navigation, and receive the same fee, with extra clothing, books, and instruments; and every boy, at the expiration of his time, on producing a certificate from his master of having discharged his duty, and honestly and faithfully served the same, to the trustees of the said Charity, he will be entitled to, and receive of them, in virtue of and as a reward for such faithful service, the sum of five guineas.

THORNER's DONATION.

The Almshouses, situated on the right, at the entrance of the town, are a decent, or rather, it may be said, an elegant structure as to the elevation, and do credit to the architect, Mr. Blackburne. They are convenient and well adapted

in the inside. At the south angle of the front is a corner stone, with the following inscription :

“ This building was erected, in the year 1789, by Timothy Hollis, Thomas Brand Hollis, Anthony Chapman, and Peter Bernard, trustees to the charities of Robert Thorner, Esq; of Baddesley.”

The founder, Mr. Robert Thorner, died July 17th, 1690, and lies interred in Baddesley churchyard, about five miles from this town, where are three tomb stones, for himself and two wives. Mr. Thorner was a dissenter, and esteemed a pious man. He left something to that society at Southampton. His death was much regretted by a number of dependents, who followed him to the grave. At the funeral no less than thirty-three dozen and a half of gloves were given to the mourners.

The support of Mr. Thorner's charities which now exists, is an estate in Leadenhall market. The estate came into the hands of the trustees on the expiration of the lease, in 1769. From the rents 100l. per annum is continued, by the will, for apprenticing boys in the towns of Southampton, Salisbury, Dorchester, and the parish of Litton, Dorset; at which last place 20l. (part of the
above

above sum) is paid towards the support of a school. The residue of the produce has been applied to the repairs of the estate; to the payment of a legacy of 500l. to Harvard college, in New England; and the surplus has been accumulating to a sum sufficient for the purchase of the spot, and erecting the present building, which will hold 18 widows, who are to be allowed 2s. per week.

The future surplus will be expended in erecting additional buildings of the same kind. It is supposed that the trustees will be able, in future, to add apartments for 8 widows more, which will be effected by two buildings at the angles next the road, leaving the middle space open.

An anecdote is related of Mr. Thorner, at his second marriage, that, on repeating that part of the ceremony "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," he hesitated and explained himself, in these words, to his wife, "not all, thou knowest, Rachell." In the first marriage he was exempt from this scruple, being married by a justice of the peace, in Oliver's Protectorate.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In 1786, Sunday Schools were established in this town, at the instance of the corporation, and
are

are still supported by donations and an annual voluntary subscription of the corporation and inhabitants. A number of poor boys and girls are carefully instructed in the principles of religion by masters and mistresses, who attend them regularly to hear divine service twice every Sunday. They must appear clean and decent on that day; and books are given them suitable to the institution, besides occasional premiums where superior merit is discovered. One happy tendency is already obvious, viz. that few children are to be seen idling in the public streets on the Lord's day, a practice which has of late been too prevalent.

From the surplus-money schools of industry are also established, for instructing 25 girls (taken from the Sunday schools) in reading, needle-work, knitting, and other occupations.

Improvements in the Town.

The resort of nobility and gentry here, during the summer months, for the advantage of sea-bathing, has been the occasion of much improvement. The high street is three quarters of a mile long, well paved and lighted, and terminates
at

at the quay. The inhabitants vie with each other in fitting up their houses in the best and most genteel manner to accommodate the company; and the shopkeepers are equally strenuous to excel in the elegance of their shops and the display of their goods. Regular watchmen are appointed, who patrol the streets, and call the hours of the night, as in London.

The town is well supplied with good fresh water, conveyed in pipes from some distant springs into five conduits. Neither have the inhabitants been less attentive to supply the company with fashionable amusements during the season.

South of East Street, a number of well-plann'd buildings, with outlets, are completing and, from their pleasant situation, conveniency for manufactures, and contiguity to the town, bid fair to increase rapidly. A manufactory for ropes is established there by Edwin Jones. The property is all freehold, and the whole was planned and parcelled out in small lots by the late William Daman, Esq; town-clerk, who sold it with a view to benefit the town.

Playhouse.

Playhouse.

In 1766, a playhouse was built on the following terms: fifteen gentlemen subscribed 10 guineas each, for which they were entitled to thirty nights, for three seasons, to a seat in either of the boxes; or, by the addition of 1s. to the subscription-ticket, to two places in the pit. And since, by similar subscription, it has been very much enlarged and improved. In the season it is well frequented, and seems to give general satisfaction under the management of Messrs. Collins and Davies.

The company come here, annually, in the beginning of August, and perform thrice a-week (viz. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) till the latter end of November. They then take a regular circuit to Portsmouth Chichester and Winchester from whence they come to this place.

In Winchester is a very elegant and commodious theatre, lately built by subscription. The Portsmouth and Chichester theatres are also extensive and complete.

The same managers generally visit Newport, in the Isle of Wight, once in two years, where they built a compact theatre in an open part of the town.

Cold

Cold Bathing.

Besides the baths formerly erected, an additional number have been found necessary, which are now fitted up. It is not foreign to our subject to mention a few of the benefits and advantages derived from this natural and efficacious remedy, bathing. Sir John Floyer, Dr. Baynard, Dr. Mead, Dr. Ruffel, and many others, and particularly Dr. Speed, late an eminent physician and native of this town, have written on this head, from whom we shall extract what follows :

Cold bathing, though not always fashionable, has ever been attended with remarkable efficacy, when the ingenuity of physicians, and the strength of different medicines have been found ineffectual. There is hardly any chronic disease where the cold bath may not be used to advantage, if the constitution has not something particular to forbid it. This may be either corpulency or unsound viscera or bowels. In very fat persons, the fibres are so stuffed up, that they have not room to vibrate, or contract with the squeeze of the bath : However, by premising proper evacuations for some time before its use, these inconveniences, in a great measure, may be avoided.

Unsound viscera, or where any part is weaker than the rest, such an additional force as the sudden contraction of the bath gives to the solids, may, perhaps, press injuriously on that part. But where none of these occur, of which every one can judge for himself in some sort, the bath most assuredly braces the solids, invigorates their vibrations, and accelerates the blood's motion. All diseases from a fizy blood, and a sluggishness in the animal juices, if the elasticity of the vessels is not worn out by age or debauches, will find certain relief from the cold bath: So will those afflicted with rheumatism of the most obstinate kind, hypochondriacal affections, and debilities from a too tender, indulgent, and inactive way of life. This remedy is also of real service in bad transpiration, or when the humors are thrown on the surface of the body, which cannot get through, but ulcerate and deform the skin. For, upon immersion, the whole nervous system is so shook, that the very capillaries and remote vessels feel the influence; obstructed passages are opened, the skin will be cleared, and, instead of lodging gross acrimonious humours, it will transmit only the fine imperceptible matter of perspiration.

The

The very excellent Dr. Hales, who, while he lived, was Clerk of the Closet to the Princess Dowager of Wales, from long experience, and a conviction of its great utility, recommended particularly sea-bathing. In an extract, published in the Annual Register for 1760, from one of his papers, he says, "It is well known that persons who bathe in the sea, and put their clothes on their wet bodies are not subject to catch cold; the same is observed of men and women who walk more than knee-deep in sea to catch shrimps and prawns, or for diversion, as many do, and yet they catch no colds, tho' they keep on their wet shoes and stockings till night. These considerations led me to think that it probably might be a good method to wet the body with salt water, and then put on their clothes on their wet bodies (especially in hot climates) where sea water cannot be had: The proportion of five ounces and one half of bay salt mixed in a gallon of water will make it pretty near the saltness and qualities of sea water." And in another extract, inserted in the same Register for 1764, he says, "Sea water wonderfully strengthens and braces all the muscular fibres, and covers the skin with a saltish crust, which prevents all feverish infections."

These sentiments of one of the greatest modern philosophers are sufficient to establish so advantageous a practice. From him his late Royal Highness the Duke of York conceived so favorable an opinion of sea-bathing. It is well known that her Royal Highness's children frequently visited Dr. Hales at Teddington, and no doubt, at other times received lessons in philosophy from him. To these motives must be ascribed the late Duke of York's fondness for Southampton while he lived, and the preference he shewed it above any other place, for the foregoing purposes. ♦

Assembly Rooms.

THE Old Assembly Room in the High Street was found to be small and inconvenient, whereupon the Long Room was built in 1761, and was then proposed as a place to walk in while others were bathing. But the company increasing the following seasons, the proprietor, Mr. Martin, in 1767, at a considerable expence, added to it another spacious room, which is very elegantly furnished. It lies along the shore, and commands

commands the most delightful views of the water, the vessels passing and repassing, and the adjacent rural and diversified country. The pier glasses in the room are very valuable, and the music finely disposed in the centre of it. These rooms are supported by the joint subscriptions of the inhabitants and the company resorting here in the season. The subscriptions have lately considerably increased from the resort to Southampton of persons of distinction.

Royal Southampton Archers.

ON the 20th of October, 1789, a Society of Archers was established, under certain regulations, to consist of 120 members only, not more than 20 to be ex-county members, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. The Society have erected a commodious Lodge, with 12 butts, in a field adjoining the Polygon. They have three target-days in the year, on each of which two medals (one gold, the other silver) are shot for. The uniform is a dark green coat, with black Genoa velvet cuffs and collar, buff waistcoat and breeches of cloth or kersymere, with a double gilt uniform button.

The

The shooting accoutrements a black hat with two feathers, one green, the other buff; a buff-coloured leather belt, with a pouch and tassel, and a black leather brace.

State of the Society, 1793-

Patron, *His R. H. W. Hen. Duke of Gloucester*

Lady Patroness for the year 1790, Rt. Hon. *Lady de Montalt*

1791, Rt. Hon. *Lady V. Palmerston*

1792, *Mrs. Champion*

1793, *Mrs. Fleming*

Prince Wm. of Gloucester

A. G. Haynes, Esq; Southampton—*Secretary*

Thomas South, Jun. Esq; Southampton

Thomas Salkeld, Esq; London

Captain T. Dacres Southampton

J. Fleming, Esq; Stoneham Park

James Amyat, Esq; Southampton

H. J. Pye, Esq; Little Testwood

Robert Ballard, Esq; Mount Royal

Richard Leverfuch, Esq; Bittern Grove

J. Buttler Harrison, Esq; Southampton

Sir Charles Mill, Bart. Mottisfont

Peter Serle, Esq; Chilworth

John Morfe, Esq; Midannbury

William Sotheby, Esq; London

Colonel Heywood, Southampton

William

William Bristow, Esq; Polygon
 R. V. Sadleir, Esq; Southampton
 G. Foyle, Jun. Esq; ditto
 Captain Sotheby, ditto
 Sir Yelverton Peyton, Bart. ditto
 Colonal Morgan, Southampton
 Hans Sloane, Esq; Stoneham
 T. Williams, Esq; Southampton
 George Rose, Esq; Cuffnells
 George Rose, Jun. Esq; ditto
 Sir Richard King, Bart. Belle Vue
 George Basside, Esq; Southampton
 Nathaniel Middleton, Esq; Townhill
 Charles Mackett, Esq; Clayfield
 The Dean of Winchester, St. Mary's--*Chaplain*
 Lord De Montalt, Testwood
 Honorable Mr. Maude, Testwood
 James Bradby, Jun. Esq; Hamble
 Capt. Woodford, 1st Reg. Guards, London
 Capt. Humphries, 67th Reg. Southampton
 Colonel Bayard, ditto
 Colonel Woodford, London
 William Cracraft, Esq; Chichester
 James Rattray, Esq; Hook, near Fareham
 Major-General D'Auvergne, Southampton
 Edward Taylor, Esq; Hamble
 Samuel Fyler, Esq; Polygon
 James Grierson, Esq; Southampton
 Thomas Whalley, Esq; Roach Court
 General Stibbert, Portswode House
 Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Bart. Isle of Wight
 John Brown, Esq; Southampton
 William Bird, Esq; ditto

Lord

Lord Viscount Palmerston, Broadlands
 Lord Malmſbury, Brookwood, near Alresford
 John Beadon, Esq; North Stoneham
 Sir William André, Bart. Bath
 Sir John D'Oyley, Bart. D'Oyley Park
 William Chamberlayne, Esq; London
 Capt. M'Combe, South Hants Reg. of Militia
 Albert Pell, Esq; Southampton
 Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart. Exbury
 David Lance, Esq; Southampton
 William Trewman Read, Esq; ditto
 J. Taylor, Esq; East Tisted near Alresford
 Earl of Northesk, Rosehill
 George Pitt, Esq; Polygon
 Capt. G. W. A. Courtney, Royal Navy
 John Middleton, Esq; Hinton
 Edward Horne, Esq; Bevis Mount
 Sir Henry Titchborne, Bart. Titchborne House
 Charles Græme, Esq; Ropley
 Valentine Fitzhugh, Jun. Esq; Banisters
 F. L. Beckford, Esq; Basing Park
 John Hornby, Esq; Hook
 Thomas Ridding, Esq; Southampton—*Solicitor*
 Sir H. Clinton, K. B. London
 Henry John Chandler, Esq; Upham
 Charles Calmedy, Esq; Bishopstoke
 John Meyrick, Esq; Great George Street, Westm.
 Sir Henry Martin, Bart. Southampton
 George Dacres, Jun. Esq; Marwell
 George Ricketts, Esq; Alresford
 T. C. Jervoise, Esq; Belmont
 T. Seymour Hyde, Esq; Chesfield Lodge, Hert-
 .fordshire

Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart. Dogmersfield
 Lord John Russell, Stratton Park
 George Garnier, Esq; Wickham
 T. Leigh, Esq; Adlestrope, Oxford
 John Henniker Major, Esq; Portman Sq. London
 George Porter, Esq; Stockbridge
 T. F. Barham, Esq; Norman Court
 John Jarrett, Esq; Freemantle
 Lieut.-Gen. Rainsford, Queen's Square, London
 Henry William Kearney, Esq; Bentinck Street,
 London
 Stephen Popham, Esq; Fritham
 Sir William Benet, Fareham
 John Walter, Esq; Baddesly, near Lymington
 Hon. Charles Hamilton, Droxford
 William Gunthorpe, Esq; Southampton
 Rev. George Stevenson Kensington Palace
 William Campbell, Esq; Titchfield Str. London
 Lieut.-Gen. Mathews, Laverstock
 George Ker, Esq; Alresford
 Hon. George Pitt, Houghton, near Stockbridge
 William Tinling, Esq; Southampton
 William Fitzhugh, Esq; Banisters
 Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. Walhampton
 E. Meyler, Esq; Grove Place
 H. Scott, Esq; Alresford
 Sir Hyde Parker, Knighton, I.W.
 Sir George Tapps, Bart. Hinton Admiral
 Samuel Harrison, Esq; Southampton
 Walter Bagnell, Esq; ditto
 Major Fuller, ditto
 Rev. A. Ratcliff, Titchfield
 Capt. Pitt, 10th Reg. Light Dragoons

Charles Grevill, Esq; Shirley House
——— Hawley, Esq; Dorset

S O N G,

WRITTEN BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. BARD TO THE SOCIETY,

And sung at the Public Dinner, at the STAR INN,
SOUTHAMPTON, on Monday, Dec. 21, 1789.

*WHILE the Sons of Southampton unite to restore
The Arms that distinguish'd our warriors of yore,
Wreaths of ancient renown her Archers shall wait,
And Sir Bevis himself smile applause at her gate.*

*To this manly delight the Immortals were given;
Apollo and Cupid were Archers in heaven.
That Art Wit and Beauty must ever approve,
Which was known to the Gods both of Science and Love*

*Tho' Jove shook the welkin with a terrible roar,
And Neptune's loud billows affrighted the shore,
Yet this with his Trident, and that with his Thunder,
To the little blind Archer we're forc'd to knock under.*

*By an Arrow Achilles was robb'd of his life;
A Bow gain'd Ulysses his kingdom and wife;
Sure the Poets to quote WE may ne'er be afraid,
Since to shoot in the Long-bow was always their trade
But*

*But the Annals of Truth our own annals can shew
How England's free yeomen excell'd with the Bow ;
Nor Our Annals alone--France her witness can yield
From the trophies of Cressy and Agincourt's field.*

*With an arm strong and manly they bent the tough yew,
To the steel-pointed head the long Arrow they drew ;
Unerring and swift flew each death-bearing dart,
And dyed the Goose Wing in an enemy's heart.*

*Then fill every Glass, and my Toast I will name---
" May this Meeting be sacred to Freedom and Fame,
By the Smile of the Fair may our efforts be crown'd,
And the Archers of England be always renown'd."*

TWO Banks are established here, one under the firm of Sadleir, Guillaume, Noble, Hilgrove and Moody ; the other under the firm of Simpson, Maddison and Shaw.

We have also an elegant Fives Court, Billiard Tables, &c. for the amusement of gentlemen.

And near the platform is a Bowling-Green, kept in good order by a subscription of the principal tradesmen, for their evenings diversion.

In a word, Southampton is so beautifully situated as to command a variety of the most charm-

ing and agreeable entertainments by land as well as by water. The neighbouring country is well cultivated and improved, the seats and pleasant towns near it are numerous, and the roads unequalled.

We shall next give a description of the Isle of Wight, as it is generally the first excursion of such company who visit Southampton as strangers.

S E C T. III.

Some Account of the Isle of Wight.

THOSE who are fond of sea excursions will be abundantly pleased with that from Southampton quay to the Isle of Wight, which has with great truth as well as propriety been termed the Garden of England. The diversity of prospects which the land forms, in going down the river, is romantic and enchanting. This island is a part of the county of Southampton, and is within the diocese of Winchester. Its length, from east to west, is 23 miles; its breadth, from north to south, 13; it contains about 100,000 acres of very fertile corn ground, and fine pasture
for

for sheep; and it is computed that there are 18,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two hundreds, separated by the river Mede, which runs nearly in the middle. The hundreds are called East Medine and West Medine, and contain 30 parishes. Those in East Medine are Brading, St. Helens, Yaverland, Shanklin, Bonchurch, Newchurch, St. Lawrence, Whitwell, Niton, Godshill, Arreton, Binstead, Wotton and Whippingham.-- In the West Medine are the parishes of Northwood, Newport, St. Nicholas, Carisbrook, Gatcombe, Kingston, Chale, Shorwell, Brixton, Mottistown, Calborne, Shalfleet, Brook, Thorley, Yarmouth, and Freshwater.

Cowes.

AFTER a short sail from Southampton you land at West Cowes, a place of great trade, with a castle and a garrison. Before the American contest vessels arrived annually from South Carolina and Georgia, and their cargoes were landed and re-shipped for France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Ireland, and all the English ports in the channel; but this advantage is lost. Wines and fruits from Spain and Portugal are
now

now importéd; and the exports are wheat, flour, barley, malt, salt and wool. The harbour is very safe, and convenient for vessels to repair damages, or winter in. Cowes is therefore frequented by ships bound for Holland and the East Indies. Several ships of war have been lately built at East Cowes; where, and at West Cowes, some considerable merchants reside.

Cowes castle was built by Henry VIII. about the year 1539. It is situated near the town, and guards the entrance into Newport river. There was likewise another castle at East Cowes, but now it is totally demolished; and the spot still retains the name of Old Castle Point. Of those castles Camden cites some Latin verses, made by Leland, and thus translated by Bishop Gibson:

- “ The two great Cowes that in great thunder roar,
- “ This on the eastern, that on the western shore
- “ Where Newport enters stately Wight.”

Within these few years Cowes has become a very fashionable resort for company who are accustomed to bathe, as the water is not only pure and strengthening, but Capt. Spencer's machines and accommodations are calculated to give general satisfaction. Lodgings are genteel and reasonable; the inhabitants civilized and grateful; provisions

visions of all sorts fresh and various ; and the opportunities for amusement by land or water numerous.

Newport.

UP the river, about the middle of the island, Newport is situated, a large populous town, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and sends two Members to Parliament. Vessels of small burden come up to the quay there, but the larger are discharged at Cowes, and the merchandise brought up in barges. The houses are built of stone ; and the streets are clean and paved in the modern taste, with a footway on each side, the inhabitants having lately obtained an act of parliament for paving, lighting, &c. There are two elegant assembly rooms, a theatre, and a free-school. And fixed stages, having a constant communication with Cowes, serve to render the place more agreeable in point of conveniency.

Garrisons.

CARISBROOK Castle is situated on an eminence, a mile from Newport, and overlooks the village

village of Carisbrook. It is said a castle or fort was built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans when this island was subdued by Vespasian, in 45, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. It was afterwards re-built, in 519, by Wightgar, the Saxon, king of the island, being given to him by Cerdic, king of the West Saxons. He called it Wightgarisbourg, of which Carisbrook is supposed to be a corrupted contraction. It fell to decay, and was again re-edified by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, in the reign of Henry I.; and Camden says it was once more magnificently re-built by the governor of the island. Some repairs were done by Queen Elizabeth; for, in a shield over the gate is the date of 159, the remaining figure being illegible. The walls of the ancient part inclose a space of about an acre and an half; the greatest length is from east to west. The entrance is on the west, over a bridge between two bastions. On the right, as you enter, is a small chapel, with a burial ground walled in. Over the door is carved G. 2, 1738, and on the east end is a stone tablet, shewing that it was repaired during the government of Lord Lyvington. At present there is no service in it.

It

It is said there is a farm in the island, the tythes of which amount to 12l. per annum, and belong to this chapel. Farther on to the left hand, or north side, are several ruins of low buildings; beyond which are the barracks and governor's house called the Keep-House, in which are many very handsome rooms with covered cieling. On the north side, on a mount, stands the Keep, being an irregular polygon. Its ascent is 72 steps, and nine more within the door of the Keep. Here was formerly a well, said to be 300 feet deep, but now almost filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle stands the remains of another tower, called Mountjoy's Tower; but the view from hence is not so fine as that from the Keep, where the sea is visible from the north, east and south, but hid on the west by a hill. Formerly state prisoners were confined here; particularly the Earl of Arundel, in Richard the Third's time, 'till he was condemned and beheaded. In 1648, King Charles I. was kept there eight months by Colonel Hammond, its then governor for the parliament. The king was afterwards removed to Sir William Hopkins's, where the famous treaty was carried on between his commissioners and those of the parliament. There is a well in the

G

castle,

castle, 210 feet deep covered by a house, whence the water was drawn by means of a large wheel, turned by an ass. It is said that this wheel had been turned by the same ass for upwards of 40 years. It is usual for strangers to throw a pin or even a small piece of paper into the well, which is a considerable time in descending, and occasions a most astonishing sound as soon as either touches the water.

Sandown fort, Worley's tower, Yarmouth and Cowes castles are likewise to be seen, as places of defence for the island.

Produce, Prospect, &c.

YARMOUTH stands upon a creek, and almost in a triangle with Sheepore and Hurst castles. This, as does also Newton, a small borough town, sends members to parliament. Thro' the middle of the country runs a long ridge of hills, to be seen at a great distance, and which affords a most delightful prospect of the sea on both sides; on the south the sea is diversified by intermediate vales, meadows, and corn fields; and on the north and north-east, the prospect extends to Spit-head,

head, and the towns of Portsmouth, Southampton and Lymington, on the opposite shores. In the southern part is found very white tobacco-pipe clay, of which large quantities are exported; likewise a fine white sand, wherewith an excellent glass is made.

The island abounds with game; and the markets in general are well supplied with good meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables of all sorts. The water in general is extremely good, and will keep sweet in ships for a length of time in any climate. Mineral springs are also to be met with, and variety of stone quarries, applicable to different uses.

The farmers are well skilled, substantial, and industrious. Their houses are of stone; and the cottages have each its garden, well cultivated, and plentifully filled with vegetables.

Every part of the island is secured with rocks or shoals. Of the first, the most noted are the Needles, towards the west; on the north-east are the Brambles; and on the east the Mixen.

The whole has a beautiful appearance, being finely cultivated, and very fruitful. In the month of May sea-birds of different species assemble and breed in the cliffs, which they leave, with their

new generation, about the middle of August. Their eggs are equal to those of a duck, and are taken by the country people, suspended by ropes, at a very great risk of their lives. Their flesh is too rank and fishy to be eaten; but their feathers are used and purchased by upholsterers.

A house of industry is erected for the maintenance and employment of the poor in general, which is of great advantage to the community, as the produce of the manufactures there established has eased them of a very considerable burden. It is capable of containing 700 persons. The principal manufactures are sacks for corn, flour and biscuits, kerseys, stockings, &c. all made from hemp and wool.

The militia consists of a company of 60 men, and are under command of the governor.

Religious Foundations, and some of the most considerable Manors and Seats.

PRIORY of St. Helens, the seat of the hon. Sir Nash Grose, knt. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. The gardens are beautiful, and command a view of Spithead, Portsmouth, &c.

Quarr

Quarr Abbey, the property of John Fleming, of Stoneham Park, Esq;

Priory of Appuldurcombe.——Sir Richard Worsley, bart.

Priory of Carisbrook.—Heirs of Thos. Dummer, Esq;

Priory of St. Cross.—College of Winchester, Church House.

Nunwell (East and West) a handsome and large mansion, with a fine lawn, the seat of Sir William Oglander, bart. the most ancient family in the island. The prospects are beautiful.

Cottage of Steephill, on the most easterly point of the island, rendered worthy of notice, from the great attention paid towards improvements, by its owner, the late right hon. Hans Stanley, Esq. Round the cottage, or casine, which is very neat and elegant, is a plantation of American and other exotic plants, watered by a beautiful cascade, from a rock of great height. It is now the property of the hon. Wilbraham Tollemarche, of Calverly Hall, in the county of Chester.

Alverstton, Westover, Thorley, and King's Freshwater, seats of the rev. L. T. Holmes.

Ashey

Athey Manor, the property of Lord Edgumbe. On the highest part of the down a triangular pyramid of hewn stone, 20 feet high, is erected by the Crown, as a mark for ships coming into St. Helens or Spithead.

Wroxall, Niton, and Wellow manors.—Lord Edgumbe.

St. John's, the seat of Gen. Amherst, commands also an extensive view of Spithead and the coast of Hampshire.

Apley, the seat of Mrs. Roberts, is elegant, and equally situated for a prospect.

In the centre of Bonchurch parish is a small cottage called St. Boniface, remarkable for beauty and taste, particularly the gardens.—The property of Col. Hill.

Knighton, the seat of George Maurice Bissett, Esq; an ancient building, pleasantly situated on the edge of a hill between some fine woods.

Lanbridge.—G. M. Bissett, Esq;

Appuldurcombe Park, the chief seat of the Worsley family, is well stocked with deer. The house is pleasantly situated, within 7 miles south of Newport, and commands a most pleasing prospect.

Manors of Chale, Chessell, Bimbridge, Middleton,

dleton, Apse, and Godshall.—The family of Worley.

Bowcombe, Northwood, Merston and Osborne manors, the property of Robert Pope Blachford, Esq. On the latter of which he built a very fine house well situated for extensive prospects.

Manors of Hasley, Combley, Quarr, and Newnham.—The property of John Fleming, of Stoneham Park, Esq;

Pan manor, the property of Samuel Rolleston, of Southampton, Esq;

Gatcombe, the seat of Edward Meux Worley, Esq;

Manor of Kingstone.—Ditto.

Swainstone, the seat of Sir William Barrington, Bart. The pleasure grounds and woods are extensive and well disposed.

Watchingwell and Brixton manors.—Sir W. Barrington, Bart.

Ningewood and Wellow manors.—Sir Tho. Miller, Bart.

Appleford manor.—Sir John Carter, Knt.

Kerne, held under a lease from Winchester college, by ——— Bagster.

Aston manor. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river.—John Urry, Esq;.

Manors

Manors of Mottefton and Shorewell. — The
 heirs of John Leigh, Esq;

Stenbury, the feat of James Worſley, Esq;

Fairlee, the feat of John White, Esq.

S E C T. IV.

*Towns, Villages, Seats, &c. in the Vicinity of
 Southampton.*

Description of Netley or Letley Abbey.

THIS Abbey was of the order of Cisterians.
 Henry III. founded it, and dedicated it to
 St. Mary. Other endowments were bestowed on
 it by John de Warenna, Earl of Surry, A. D.
 1242. The rooms and walls now ſtanding demon-
 ſtrate what a handsome edifice it once was.
 Round the whole are large mounds, part of which
 kept the bounds of fiſh ponds above: the moat
 ſtill remains, and water in it. Very large ivies
 grow out of the abbey and church. It ſeems to
 have been built on the ſame model as Romſey
 church.

Mr. Willis, in his account of mitred abbies,
 thus ſpeaks of this place. — “ Having no account
 of

of this abbey, save that ann. 1553, here remained in charge and in fees four pounds, I crave leave to divert my reader with this remarkable history of the same, transmitted to me out of Hampshire. The church or chapel of Netley Abbey (for by this last distinction it was known in those parts) was a large building in the form of a cross, having a nave and side isles, with a north and south isle crossing, in the middle body or nave, between that and the chancel or choir. Some part of this spacious building was desecrated, as tradition says, by the Marquis of Huntingdon, who, living in the abbey, converted the west end of the chapel, below the cross isle, into a kitchen and other offices, keeping the east end for a chapel. In which state it continued till about fifteen yaars (1719) ago, when Sir Bartlet Lucy, who had the property of the abbey, sold the whole fabric of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter of Southampton, who took off the roof, which till then was entire, and pulled down great part of the walls. The entire ruin of this noble fabric, which the principal undertaker did not live to finish, having been since completed, and the chapel and abbey being now quite destroyed, it may not be improper to give some account of it, and add hereunto the history

and fate of the undertaker, Mr. Taylor, in regard that it is a thing so particular, and so generally known in the neighbourhood, and may be attested by divers evidences and creditable witnesses. During the time Mr. Taylor, who was a dissenter, was in treaty with Sir Bartlet for the chapel, he was much disturbed in his sleep by frightful dreams, and as some say, apparitions; in particular, of a person in the habit of a monk, representing to him the mischief that would befall him in destroying the chapel; and one night he dreamed that a large stone out of the windows of the chapel fell upon him and killed him. He was so affected with this dream in particular, that he told what had happened to him in his sleep to a person of the same persuasion with himself, viz. Mr. Watts, a serious man who had a good esteem with him, who examining particularly into the disturbance that had been given him, advised him not to proceed in his contract, there being reason to fear that some mischief would befall him if he did, and the notice which had been given him was to be looked upon as the kind admonition of heaven to prevent his hurt. The undertaker, though he was somewhat staggered with these intimations that had been given him, yet, forasmuch as his
other

other friends advice, to whom he had universally imparted it, was different, moved by the gain he proposed to himself, he finished his agreement with Sir Bartlet, and soon after fell to work upon pulling down the chapel. But he was not far advanced in it, when, endeavouring with a pickax to get out some stones at the bottom of the west wall or chapel, in which there was a large window, the whole body of the window fell down suddenly upon him, and crushed him to pieces." — Thus far Mr. Willis, p. 205, 206, vol. ii.

The editor was desirous to authenticate the preceding narration by inquiring of Mr. Taylor's family the particular circumstance. This trouble a gentleman of Southampton most condescendingly undertook, and obligingly communicated to the editor, as he did many other things of importance, without which this work had been very imperfect.

Mr. Walter Taylor contracted with the Marquis of Huntingdon for so much of the materials of Netley Abbey as he could remove in a limited time. With these a town-house at Newport, and dwelling-houses in different parts, were to be built. Upon this some of his acquaintance said to him, that, for their parts, they would never be

instrumental in the demolition of holy and consecrated places. These words made some impression on him, and probably caused him to dream one night that the arch key-stone fell from the east window and killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts (father of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts) who then kept a reputable school in Southampton, assisted by his brother Mr. Enoch Watts, who advised him not personally to be concerned in pulling down the abbey. But, unfortunately, Mr. Taylor proceeded in the work, and, in endeavouring to wrench some boards within the east window, to give air to the workmen, a stone fell from thence, and fractured his scull. The fracture at first was not judged mortal, but accidentally became so by the slip of an instrument which was applied to extract a splinter; it ran through the meninges of the brain, and put a period to his life, and unhappily fulfilled his dream. This abbey was valued, in the 26 Hen. VIII. at 100l. 12s. 8d.

Calshot Castle,

BUILT by Henry VIII. is nearly opposite, on the right, where a garrison is kept, to secure the entrance of the river.

Lymington,

Lymington,

IS a small but populous maritime town, an appendage of the port of Southampton, and distant from it about 18 miles. It is situated on a hill opposite the Isle of Wight, in the narrow part of the streight called the Needles. We cannot help wondering that neither Camden, nor his late editor, ever mentioned a place so well deserving attention. It is a corporation by prescription, consisting of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses without limitation, and sends two members to parliament. The Mayor is chosen by the Burgesses, and sworn at the court leet of the Lord of the Manor. Its principal trade is in salt, of which large quantities are made there. The sea comes up within a mile of the town, and though the river on which it stands is not navigable far up, yet here it forms a good port, commodious for shipping. It stands in a very healthy air, and commands a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight. This town had the honor of giving the title of Viscount to John Wallop Esq; created by King George I. Baron Wallop, Viscount Lymington, and, in 1736, Earl of Portsmouth.

Hurst Castle,

ALSO built by Henry VIII. about the year
1539,

1539, stands on the beach, which runs a mile and a half into the sea, and the nearest passage to the Isle of Wight. This was the last prison of King Charles I. There is a garrison and governor for the security of the coast.

New Forest,

SITUATED on the east side of the river Avon. William the Conqueror was certainly a prince, who, through his reign, displayed great wisdom and abilities; however, several of his actions are too apparently blamable to admit of any vindication, and favour too much of tyranny and oppression; particularly, after an arbitrary manner, he dispeopled the south-western parts of Hampshire, destroyed all the towns and villages, with 36 mother churches, turned out the poor inhabitants for 30 miles together, and made a forest for wild beasts. This he did, either to make a more easy access for his Normans into England in case of insurrections, or to indulge himself in hunting, or else to raise money by methods tho' ever so unjust: For he, more merciful to beasts than mankind, appointed most grievous pecuniary fines, and other more severe penalties, to those who should presume to trespass upon his game and retirement.

retirement. But the divine vengeance seemed to have pursued him, not long after, in the untimely deaths of several of his posterity: for his second son Richard was gored by a deer in the forest, or killed by a pestilential blast; his third son William was casually slain by Walter Tyrrel, in the same place; and his grandson Henry, while he hotly pursued the chase, was caught by the hair on a bough, and left hanging till he died. Tradition says, that the oak which buds on Christmas day, and withers again before night, is the tree on which Tyrrel's arrow glanced when he shot William Rufus, near Malwood castle, and which was ordered by King Charles II. to be pailed round. Many old persons remember to have seen it reduced to a stump, and assert that it was privately burnt, through mere wantonness, by one William House.

To commemorate Rufus's death a club is instituted at Stoney Cross, called Rufus's Club, and a monument stands at Canterton, in a triangular form, about five feet high, and crowned with a ball. The following is a translation of the inscription on each side:

1st, "Here stood the oak tree, on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel at a stag, glanced,

ced, and struck King William II. surnamed Rufus, in the breast, of which he instantly died, on the 2d day of August, anno 1100."---" This spot was visited by King George and Queen Charlotte, June 27, 1789."

2d, "King William II. surnamed Rufus, being slain, as is before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city."

3d, "That, where an event so memorable had happened might not be hereafter unknown, this stone was set up by Lord Delawar, who had seen the tree growing in this place, anno 1745."—" This stone was repaired by John Richard Earl of Delawar, anno 1789."

The warden of the forest has always been a person of rank. There are nine bailiwicks in it, each of which has a keeper; and it has two rangers, besides a bow-bearer, who have privilege of wood, and feeding of cattle; four verdurors; steward and under-steward; woodward and under-woodward; fifteen under-foresters or groom-keepers of the fifteen walks; and twelve regardors.

The forest laws, and holding of most of the
courts,

courts, having fallen into total disuse since the Revolution (the last court of justice, which was the supreme court for administering the forest laws, having been held so long ago as just after the Restoration, before the Earl of Oxford, and that only *pro forma*) little need now be said explanatory of them ; we shall therefore only name them in their proper order, without entering into an inquiry as to the proceedings formerly had in them. The courts were four in number, viz. the Court of Attachments—of Regard—of Sweinmote—and of Justice Seat.

The only court now remaining in use is Sweinmote, which should be held thrice in every year before the verdurors, as judges, by the steward of the Sweinmote.

The game of the forest are the hart, hind, buck, doe, fox, hare, &c.

The seasons for hunting are—that of the hart and buck begins at St. John the Baptist, and ends on Holyrhood day ; of the hind and doe, begins at Holyrhood and continues till Candlemas ;—of the fox, commences at Christmas, and finishes at Ladyday ;—and of the hare, at Michaelmas, and lasts till Candlemas.

Forest shooting commences, for grouse or red
I game,

game, the 12th of August; for heath fowl or black game, the 20th of August; and ends for both on the 10th of December.

A proposal was laid, some years ago, before the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, by the famous Daniel Defoe, for repeopling the forest with the Palatines who were then in England in great numbers. It was proposed to draw a great square line, containing 4000 acres of land, marking out two large highways through the center, crossing both ways, so that there should be 1000 acres in each division. Then to single out 20 men and their families, who should be recommended as honest industrious people, expert in husbandry, to each of these should be parcelled out, in equal distributions, 200 acres of this land, so that the whole 4000 should be divided to the said 20 families. For this they were to pay no rent, be liable to no taxes but such as would provide for their own sick and poor, repairing their own roads, &c. This exemption to continue for 20 years, and then each to pay 50l. a-year to the crown. To each of these families it was proposed to advance 200l. in ready money as a stock to set them to work. Two things would have been answered by this scheme:—1. That the annual rent to be received

received for all those lands, after 20 years, would abundantly repay the public for the first disbursements. 2. More money than would have done this was expended on them here.

On this it may be remarked, that the royal forests and chases have long been considered, by every well-informed politician, not only of no importance to the crown, but extremely injurious to the public. A civilized people will study to promote agriculture and population by all means, as, from these, real and permanent strength and riches will be derived.

Brokenhurst,

A small village between Lyndhurst and Ly-mington, where is an elegant seat belonging to Edward Morant, esq.

Lyndhurst

IS esteemed an elegant village, and the roads that branch from it, in almost every direction, through the richest forest in the kingdom, are like so many gravel walks. It contains his Majesty's house and stables, appropriated to the use of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Lord

Warden of the New Forest ; Foxlease, the seat of the late Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, bart. ; Cuffnell's, the residence of George Rose, esq. ; and Mount Royal, belonging to Robert Ballard, esq. The collective beauties of the foregoing situations are much and most justly admired ; and the views from the collonade of the latter gentleman were so captivating to the Royal Family, that his Majesty permitted Mr. Ballard to name his place *Mount Royal*, on the 29th of June, 1789, in honor of his illustrious visitors.

A fox hunt is established by a party of gentlemen, who meet regularly in the month of March ; and Mr. Gilbert, a neighbouring gentleman has an excellent pack.

Many other gentlemen have airy hunting seats in the forest, where the convivial glass circulates freely in the season.

Stoney Cross and Tatchbury House are also much admired, and particularly noted for a diversity and extent of views.

Eling

IS a very large and populous parish, at the head of Southampton river about 5 miles, where are
docks

docks for building and repairing ships. There are also some capital corn merchants, who import that article, and store it in very large and convenient granaries.

Totton,

ABOUT half a mile nearer Southampton, is a small pleasant village, in which is a genteel boarding-school, most desirably situated, for young gentlemen.

Testwood,

SIX miles from Southampton, is the seat of Peter Serle, esq; but at present occupied by Lord De Montalt. The house has been lately built, and is situated in a pleasant spot. The prospect is very inviting; the plantations are laid out with judgement; and a beautiful lawn stocked with deer, contributes to make it worthy the observation of persons of taste and fashion. Contiguous is *Little Testwood*, late the residence of H. J. Pye, esq; Poet Laureate to his Majesty.

Redbridge

LIES on the edge of the forest. It had formerly a small abbey. Its principal trade is in the coal

coal and timber business, and some grain is brought there from Sussex and the neighbouring counties. But a navigable cut is in great forwardness from thence to Andover, which, in time, will open a communication for barges to Salisbury, Bath, and Bristol, and to the Thames, by means of the Basingstoke canal.

Hursley House.

AT a pleasant village, six miles from Romsey, on the road leading to Winchester, is Hursley House, the seat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. formerly the property of Oliver Cromwell, and occasionally the residence of himself and his son Richard who succeeded him in the protectorate. It remained in that family a long time. The old house in which Oliver and his son resided stood below the present mansionhouse, in the garden which now is. When the old house was taken down, the present was built on a more elevated spot, in order to command a prospect of the adjacent country. The chairs used in Oliver's parlour, we are informed, are now in being in the hall of Sir William's house.

The woods and shrubberies are extensive, the
gardens

gardens beautiful, and the park well stocked with deer.

Cranbury,

THE seat of Nathaniel Dance, esq; situated to the left betwixt Southampton and Winchester. It is an extensive mansion, with suitable offices, and gardens, &c. well stocked with exotics and every necessary.

Romsey

IS a pleasant ride of about seven miles from Southampton. King Edgar, says William of Malmſbury, founded a monastery of Benedictine nuns at this place. The bodies of two virgin saints lie here interred, Mereninna and Elfreda, A. D 907. In the 47th of Henry III. letters patent were granted to the Abbess, allowing her the privilege of erecting gallows in her manors. King Stephen's only daughter was Abbess of this nunnery, whom Matthew of Alsace carried privately away and married; but he was so terrified by the church, that, after he had two children by her, he permitted her to return to her former residence.

fidence. Here is seen a noble old church, in the same taste and manner with the oldest part of Winchester cathedral, arched with stone, in form of a cross, with semicircular chapels in the upper angles. In it a very fine monument is erected to the memory of Lady Palmerston. The inscription runs thus :

In the vault beneath
Are deposited the Remains
Of FRANCES Viscountess PALMERSTON,
Daughter of Sir Francis Poole, Bart.
She was married to Henry Viscount Palmerston,
Oct. 6th, 1767,
And died in childbed June 1, 1769.
With the nobler virtues that elevate our nature,
She possessed the softer talents that adorn it :
Pious, humble, benevolent, candid, and sincere,
She followed the duties of humanity ;
And her heart was warm with all its best affections,
Her sense was strong, her judgement accurate,
Her wit engaging, and her taste refined ;
While the elegance of her form,
The graces of her manners,
And the natural propriety
That ever accompanied her words and actions
Made her virtues doubly attractive
And taught her equally to command
Respect and love.
Such she lived and such she died,
Calm and resigned to the dispensation of heaven,
Leaving her friends
To deplore her loss,
And cherish the dear remembrance
Of that worth
They honored living
And lament in death.
To the memory of the best of wives, the best of friends,
He, for whom she joined those tender names,
Dedicates this marble.

There

There are also some elegant tombs, ancient and modern, well worth the attention of the curious. In the church is a good organ, which was built by the subscription of the neighbouring gentlemen and the inhabitants, and erected by Mr. Coster, of Salisbury, in 1782. On the outside of the north cross are the marks of cannon balls, which, in the civil wars, were fired to batter down the church, but they did no great damage.

Here was born Sir William Petty, a great mathematician, and a celebrated writer on political arithmetic; from whom is descended the present Marquis of Lansdown. Sir William lies interred in the church, under a flat stone, with this inscription,

Here lies Sir WILLIAM PETTY.

There is a considerable manufacture of shal-loons carried on in the town, in which above a thousand hands are employed.

WITHIN half a mile of Romsey, towards Southampton, is

Broadlands,

the seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston, the descendant of the illustrious Sir William Temple.

The high taste of the house, and superbness of the furniture, claim the attention of the ingenious; nor are the gardens less worthy of remark; they are furnished with a great variety of curious plants and flowers, with complete hot and green houses. In 1773, an American aloe was seen in full bloom. The meanders of the river Test add greatly to the pleasure which the agreeable lawns afford.

Over the Test, on the road to Salisbury, an elegant and superb bridge has been lately built of free stone, at the expence of the county of Southampton, after a plan and under the direction of Mr. Milne, the architect of Blackfriar's bridge, which does him great credit.

Grove Place,

THE seat of E. Meyler, esq; is pleasantly situated on the road from Southampton to Romsey, as are Shirley House, &c. inhabited by families, who, by a social intercourse, render time agreeable.

Freemantle,

LATELY purchased by John Jarrett, esq; is situated on the right of the road to Redbridge from

from Southampton. The house is modern, and commands a picturesque view of the New Forest, Southampton town, &c.

The Polygon

IS still incomplete, though in a situation for air and prospect no where to be surpassed. Round it is a fine gravel road, where company resort, in carriages and otherwise, for airing. From thence the prospect of the New Forest in its verdant state is most beautiful; as are the views of Southampton town, the river, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. which justly attract the curious. Three houses are finished and inhabited, besides the hotel, which is now converted into two convenient and elegant dwellings.

Bannisters,

NOT far from hence, is now the property of William Fitzhugh, esq; who has further improved it in its rural elegance, and added extensive gardens and pleasure grounds in the newest taste, by an experienced surveyor.

Clayfield

NEXT attracts the attention of the stranger, where is a neat new-built mansion, the residence

of Charles Mackett, esq; which, for situation and the improvements that are making, will, in a short time (though on a small scale) be justly admired.

Bellevue.

Let us now turn our eyes to the other side of Southampton. As you quit the town, and advance on the road towards Winchester, there are many excellent houses; however, Bellevue, built by the late Nathaniel St. André, Esq; and now the property of Mr. Chambers, a minor, is by far the best. The whole is designed in the grandest style, and forms a superb building. Nothing could be better situated than this spot, where nature seems to have aided the taste of that accomplished man. From the terras, but especially from the windows, the eye takes in a very grand prospect; the river, being cut off by its winding course, makes Southampton water appear like a spacious basin; the moving of boats, the contrast made by the improved and uncultivated parts, the keeping down, as we say in painting, that is the intervening shades, and those of the distant hills thrown on the nearer and more glaring objects,

jects, exhibit a landscape truly picturesque, and sufficient to exercise the genius of a Claude, a Bloiswert, or Waterloo. The writer can but feintly express his ideas of this noble structure, and the various beauties it commands ; he therefore wishes that every lover of the fine arts would visit this elegant seat, and supply the defects of what he reads here by a personal survey. The gardens are carefully superintended, and produce every necessary, even to a luxury, having a very fine green-house, and a hot-house scarcely to be equalled for elegance and extent.

Bevis Mount.

ABOUT half a mile farther up the same road, between a regular row of elms on each side, is the house of the late Sir John Mordaunt, now belonging to Edward Horne, Esq ; called Padwell, but more generally known by the name of Bevis Mount. It lies on the banks of the Itchin, and was originally a vast pile of earth, rising in a conical form, a foundation of great extent and circumference. Some have supposed it to have been an ancient fortification thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppose the

the

the passage of the Danes over the river, who lay encamped on the other side. The river is not very large, but the tide here forms a bay just under this mount, which being contiguous to an estate belonging to the great Earl of Peterborough, his Lordship purchased it, and converted it into a kind of wilderness, through which there are various winding gravel walks, extremely romantic and agreeable. Here is also a fine bowling green. On the top of one of the little mounts is a summer-house, elegantly built and contrived, with very good vaults under it to serve for a cellar, but now made an ice-house. The whole is converted into gardens, which are kept in excellent order, and ornamented throughout with statues. Bevis is said, by legendary writers, to have been a Saxon Lord, of unusual personal strength and courage; as an instance of the former, a sword of great size is shewn at Arundel castle, said to have been his.

Portwood House,

A superb and elegant building was erected by General Stibbert, in 1776, and now enlarged and improved. The General has a good collection

lection of paintings by the old as well modern masters. As it stands on an eminence, it is one of the most healthy and agreeable situations we know, and commands the most beautiful prospects the imagination can conceive, viz. Northam Yard (where generally two or more ships of war have been on the stocks at a time); Pear-tree Green; the late Mr. Dummer's house near Itchin; the New Forest; Southampton river; Cadlands, the seat of Robert Drummond, esq.; and the Hon. Temple Luttrell's Folly, the admiration of the curious. Here are excellent gardens and the most extensive shrubberies in England, well stocked with the greatest variety of exotics.

Priory of St. Dionysius or Dennis

IS not far distant. It is ancient, and formerly belonged to the Canons of St. Austin. Hen. I. founded and endowed it; and Hen. II. Stephen, Richard I. and many private persons bestowed lands, tenements, and the advowson of churches on it. In the 28 Hen. VIII. it was valued at 80l. 1rs. 6d. Where this Priory formerly stood is now a farm-house, at which may be seen many
stone

stone coffins entire, used for troughs and other base uses. It is now the property of General Stibbert.

South Stoneham,

THE seat of Hans Sloane, esq; member for Christchurch, situated on the right of Itchin. The house is ancient, and the gardens and parks pleasant. The parish-church stands near the house.

Townhill.

ON the left of Itchin is a new and elegant house, situated on an eminence, built by Nathaniel Middleton, esq. The furniture is rich and fashionable. And suitable offices, gardens, parks, &c. render the whole a desirable sight.

Stoneham Park.

ABOUT five miles from Southampton, to the right of the Winchester road, is North Stoneham, the seat of John Fleming, esq. The house is now greatly enlarged, and rendered more modern. Here are good gardens, and a very extensive park plentifully stocked with deer. At the upper end of the park is a very elegant summer-house, which commands a profusion of the most delightful

delightful prospects. Adjoining to the mansion is the parish church, in which is erected (executed by Mr. More, of London) a very elegant and superb marble monument of that illustrious naval commander, Lord Hawke, who lies here interred, he having, whilst living, always manifested a great partiality for this parish. This monument is raised on the south wall 14 feet, beautifully enriched with variegated marble, bearing the family arms, and all the attributes of his conquests. It was built by his son, the present Lord Hawke. The battle with Confians is most admirably executed in white marble, from the original picture painted by Seres. Under which, also in white marble, is the following inscription:

D O M.

This Monument is sacred to the memory of

E D W A R D H A W K E,

Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in the county of York,
Knight of the Bath, Admiral and Commander of the
Fleet, Vice Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

Who died Oct. 17th, 1781, aged 72.

The bravery of his soul was equal to the dangers he encountered; the cautious intrepidity of his deliberations superior even to the conquests he obtained. The annals of his life compose a period of naval glory unparalleled in later times: For whenever he sailed, victory attended him. A Prince, unsolicited, conferred on him favors which he did not pretend to ask.

L

This

This monument is also sacred to the memory of
CATHARINE, Lady **HAWKE**, his Wife,
 The beauty of whose person was excelled only by the
 accomplished elegance of her mind.

She died Oct 9, 1756, aged 36.

In the conjugal, parental, and social duties of life, they
 were equalled by few, excelled by none.

J. Fr More, sculptor.

Here lies also a child 4 days old, buried with
Lady Hawke.

In the same church are deposited the relics of
Mr. Fleming's ancestors for an incredible num-
 ber of years. The tomb has a grand but awful
 appearance.

Ikclind Street.

AT Bittern *, over **Itchin**, are to be seen the
 remains of a Roman causeway. Every age knows
 that there were four military ways made by that
 people to the very extremities of the kingdom, to
 preserve a communication with each part, there-
 by to suppress with greater expedition and facility
 every sudden insurrection. This at Bittern is
 what is called **Via Icenorum**, or **Ikclind Street**,
 and, as the celebrated **Dugdale**, in his **Antiquities**

* Supposed, by the Rev. Mr. Warner, to have been the
 Seat of the ancient **Claufentum**. See his **History of Hampshire**,
 told by **T. Skelton**.

of Warwickshire, tells us, went from Tinnmouth through the counties of York, Derby, Leicester, Warkwick, Gloucester, Oxford, and so directly to Winchester and Southampton. Spelman, in his Glossary, informs us, that Ermen Street, another Roman way, went from Southampton to St. David's, in West Wales. It is not improbable but that the northorn and western military ways might unite at a distance from Southampton, and both lead to that town.

From the laws of Edward the Confessor it appears, that very considerable immunities and privileges were granted to these ways*; among others, they had the king's peace, that is, security of life and goods; and upon these the persons of all men, in all cases, were free from arrest, and their goods from distress.

Titchfield Abbey.

ABOUT 10 miles farther is Titchfield, a small neat town, where there was formerly a monastery built by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. It was afterwards the seat of the Wriothesleys, Earl of Southampton †. This noble-

* Lambardi L. L. Edw. Confess. cap. 12.

† To whose family belonged also Buglehall, in this town, now the property of Wm. Gunthorpe, esq.

man signalized himself in the royal cause in the reign of Charles I. Even in those troublesome times he preserved the character of great integrity. He was learned, quick in apprehension, and ready in expression. He was a true patriot and Englishman, yet he lost 60,000*l.* in those ages of distraction. The last of this family dying without any male issue, the estate came to Edward first Earl of Gainborough, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the said Earl.

Now we mention the Earl of Southampton, it will not be amiss to recapitulate those who bore that title from the earliest ages. About the year 860 Osric is called Duke of Hampshire, as Simon of Durham informs us; and he is praised by the same writer for being very instrumental in a signal overthrow of the Danes. At the Norman conquest, Bevis or Bevois, the Saxon, was Earl of Southampton, and fought the great battle of Cardiff in Wales, against William I. having Hastings the Dane, and the two sons of Harold for generals. I find none advanced to the title until William Fitzwilliam was promoted to it by Henry VIII. This nobleman served under the king in his French wars, and on his return home was made Knight of the Garter, Treasurer of the Household,

Household, Ed. High Admiral, and, on St. Luke's Day, 1537, Earl of Southampton. The Scots making an irruption into the northern parts, he was sent with an army to repulse them; but, being taken ill, he died at Newcastle upon Tyne, leaving no issue.

Thomas Wriothesley was the grandson of Sir William Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms. Henry VIII. created this Thomas Knight of the Garter, Lord Chancellor, and Baron of Titchfield. King Edward VI. on the 16th of February, 1547, made him Earl of Southampton; he lived but three years to enjoy this dignity, dying the 31st of July, 1550. He was succeeded in honor by his son Henry, who died October the 4th, 1581, and was interred at Titchfield. Thomas, Earl of Southampton, dying May 16, 1667, the title became extinct in this family. However, it was revived a few years after in the person of Barbara Villiers, who, on the 3d of August, 1671, was created Countess of Southampton by Charles II. with remainder to Charles and George Fitzroy her two sons, and their heirs male respectively. In this noble family it continues to this day: For,

In 1780, Charles Fitzroy, Lieut.-General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoons, and Groom of the stole to the Prince of Wales, was created Lord Southampton.

This Abbey of Titchfield was of the order of Præmonstrants. At a visitation held here the 12th of June, 1420, the following is part of the inventory then produced.

1. No money in the Treasury.
2. Due to the house 44l. 4s.
3. The house is bound for 62l. 6s. 4d.

In the Sacrist's office are

One silver gilt cup.

Two large gilt chalices, with 12 others, and 6 of them gilt.

One large text, with divers reliques.

A large silver cross, with silver images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John.

Besides ampuls, candlesticks, pastoral staves, pixes, &c.

And, in the different manors belonging to it,

34 Riding horses.

10 Labouring ones.

154 Oxen.

17 Boars.

17 Boars.

24 Sows.

126 Hogs, &c.

In the 28 Hen. VIII. this abbey was valued at
249l. 16s. 1d.

Hook,

A very extensive new building, with a colonade, the seat of Governor Hornsby, commands an unbounded view of the Isle of Wight, the New Forest, &c.

Public Roads, Air, &c.

THE roads leading to and from Southampton are excellent, and particularly calculated for airing. That leading to Winchester rises, almost imperceptibly, for four miles, and commands a most delightful variegated prospect of a well cultivated and fertile country; the return is beautiful as the imagination can form.

The street above Bargate is the public parade in the season, the footway being broad and well paved; and East Street leads to a variety of rural paths, besides that beautiful walk on the margin

of

of the river Itchin, which is fraught with many elegant and picturesque views.

The air is so pure and wholesome, that the visitors never fail to receive benefit from it; and the inhabitants are strong and healthy, and live to a great age.

Carriages or saddle horses may be hired at all times for airing; and careful guides for valetudinary ladies who ride double.

S E C T. V.

Summer and Winter Assemblies, Baths, &c.

Summer Balls at Mr. Martin's Rooms.

THE summer balls usually commence the beginning of June, and are continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the season, which generally closes the latter end of October or beginning of November.

R E G U L A T I O N S.

JULY 2, 1793.

I. That the Rooms be opened every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

II. That

II. That there be a Ball on Tuesday nights, to which subscribers are to pay 10s. 6d. for the season.

III. That non-subscribers to the Tuesdays Balls pay 5s. each, tea included.

IV. That on Thursday and Saturday nights the Rooms be opened for card assemblies and promenade.

V. That the general admission to the rooms be 5s. to subscribers for the season, Tuesday nights exclusive.

VI. That non-subscribers on the general admission nights pay 1s. each.

N. B. Children of all ages are subject to the above regulations.

The Master of the Ceremonies respectfully requests that non-subscribers on the general admission nights will afford him an early opportunity, on their entrance to the Rooms, of being presented to them, that he may be enabled to shew them that attention it is so much his wish to observe.

Extract from the proceedings of the Committee, Jan. 28, 1786: "That Mr. Haynes, " being appointed Master of the Ceremonies, " shall be supported in the execution of his office

M

" by

“ by all the subscribers at large, and any misbehaviour shewn to him shall be considered as done to the whole company.”

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

PRICES OF CARDS :

Two packs for Whist, Quadrille, Cribbage,	
Casino, and all games not here specified	8 6
Ditto one pack - - -	6 0
Commerce and Vingt et Un -	9 0
Loo - - -	8 6
If more than eight play, each -	1 0
Lottery - - -	10 6
After the first packs, at any game, per pack	3 6

JULY 18, 1793.

THE Master of the Ceremonies respectfully informs the Company that, as the general admission to the rooms has been lowered to a price inadequate to defray the expence of the music on Thursdays and Saturdays, a collection of two shillings each will be required from gentlemen who dance on those nights.

As this regulation is agreeable to a custom formerly adopted at these rooms, the Master of the Ceremonies

Ceremonies hopes it will meet with the general concurrence and approbation of the company.

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

JULY 24, 1793.

IT being absolutely necessary, in all polite assemblies, to establish some Regulations, without which no order or decorum can be preserved, the Company are respectfully requested to comply with the following :

I. That no precedence take place at these rooms after the balls are begun.

II. That the Tuesdays balls shall begin as soon as possible after 8 o'clock; and finish precisely at 12.

III. That the dancing on Thursdays and Saturdays finish precisely at 11 o'clock.

IV. That ladies and gentlemen who dance down a country dance shall not quit their places till the dance is finished, unless they mean to dance no more that night.

V. That after a lady has called a dance and danced it down, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

The prevailing custom of ladies allowing their acquaintance to stand above them in the

set having been the origin of much dispute, and a material interruption to the dance, the Master of the Ceremonies would think himself highly blameable to suffer it to continue. It is his intention to be extremely attentive to prevent it in future.

VI. That gentlemen are not to appear at the rooms in boots.

VII. That no tea table be carried into the card room on ball nights.

As it is the wish of the Master of the Ceremonies that all improper company should be kept from these rooms, he respectfully requests that all strangers, as well ladies as gentlemen, to whom he has not the honor to be personally known, will offer him some occasion of being presented to them, to enable him to shew that attention and respect to every individual resorting to this place which he will be ever studious to observe.

A. G. HAYNES, M. C.

Winter Assembly

WAS established at the Dolphin inn, in 1781.
Assemblies are held every fortnight during the
winter,

winter, on Tuesdays, commencing the latter end of October, and ending in the beginning of May; at which, by the unanimous desire of the subscribers, A. G. Haynes, esq; acts as Master of the Ceremonies.

R U L E S.

I. That each Assembly do begin at 7, and end exactly at 12 o'clock, even in the middle of a dance.

II. That no lady or gentleman shall be permitted to sit down in the middle of a dance, unless they mean to dance no more that night.

III. That all surplus of money arising from the subscription be appropriated for the purpose of the Assembly only.

IV. That each subscriber do pay 5s. for the season; nonsubscribers 2s. 6d. each night of admission.

V. That each lady and gentleman do pay 6d. for their tea, on admission.

Baths.

CONTIGUOUS to the summer assembly room are Mr. Martin's baths. From an unre-mitted

mitted attention, approved taste, and happy mechanical talent, Mr. Martin has rendered the whole completely elegant, and furnished the separate apartments for ladies and gentlemen with every thing useful.

A convenient hot bath has been lately constructed on the premises.

Mr. Seward's baths join to the above. He has, in a succession of years (at a very great expence) made them compact and commodious for people of fashion.

Farther on towards the channel are Mr. Webb's baths, commodious and well frequented. They are equally adapted for those who swim.

Careful guides attend each bath.

Circulating Libraries.

THERE are two circulating libraries, both situated in the high street; each of them contains many thousand volumes well chosen.

The

The terms of T. SKELTON's LIBRARY,
No. 22, two doors from the Bank, are,

Yearly subscribers (including 4to books)	-	-	£	1	1	0
Yearly subscribers (as usual)				0	10	6
Season	-	-		0	5	0
Nonsubscribers to pay for an 8vo vol.						
per week,	-	-		0	0	3
For a pocket ditto, per week				0	0	2
Country subscribers supplied with books on the same terms, on paying the carriage.						

All kinds of Musical Instruments let hire to by
the day, week, month, or year.

He sells all sorts of Books, Stationary, Maga-
zines, Periodical Publications, Prints, Music,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c.; and serves
the ladies and gentlemen of Southampton and its
environs with the Morning Papers at 1l. 4s. and
the Evening Papers at 12s. per quarter, exclusive
of the additional duty, at 7 o'clock in the morn-
ing.

New Books and Periodical Publications are
served as soon as published, as he receives a parcel
EVERY DAY from London, and writes re-
gularly every Wednesday.

[It will be esteemed a favor if ladies or gentlemen will order Library Books to be taken home before they leave town, as many losses are sustained by their being left at lodgings.]

A Subscription News Room,

AT T. SKELTON's Circulating Library,
under the following Regulations :

That each subscriber pay, on admission,

Half-yearly	-	-	£ 0 11 6
Quarterly	-	-	0 6 0
Monthly	-	-	0 2 6

No gentleman to take any papers out of the room on any consideration whatever.

The room to be open at 9 o'clock in the morning, and to continue so till half after 9 in the evening, except on Sundays during divine service.

Inns.

WITHOUT exception, none in England are more commodious, or more replete with every convenience for the reception and entertainment of guests. The wines, which have ever been highly esteemed here for being good and genuine,
still

still preserve their unadulterated original purity, much to the credit of the venders.

Boarding Houses.

FOR the accommodation of genteel company who wish rather to live in a family-way than continue any time at an inn, there are several Boarding-Houses where ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging by the year, month, week, or day ; most of which, as they do not admit improper company, nor spare any pains to render their houses agreeable, receive considerable encouragement. The terms in general are,

For Board and Lodging, breakfast tea

and sugar included, per week, £ 1 15 0

Servants Board, per week, 0 15 9

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen to find fire and candle in their own room.

Mineral Springs.

WITHOUT Bargate, about 100 yards to the westward, at the bottom of Orchard Street, contiguous to the shore, is a spring of chalybeate water, which of late years has been brought into

N

great

great repute, by performing a number of remarkable cures, not only in disorders peculiar to chalybeats, but also as an alterative, as, from experience, it has been found of great service in scurvies, leprosies, and scrophulous disorders. This water discovers a strong corrugating taste; and, as a chalybeate, turns vegetable astringent tinctures black; it contracts and hardens all the vascular and soft fibrous parts of the body. To constringe and corroborate the animal solids appears to be its primary medical operation. In weak, lax, pale habits, and in chronical disorders, proceeding from languor and debility, cachectic, hypochondriacal, and others, this water has generally good effect; strengthening the stomach and chylopoietic organs, and the system in general, quickening the circulation and raising the pulse, rendering the blood more florid, and, as it were, expanding and rarefying the juices, promoting when they are deficient, and restraining when immoderate, the secretions that are made from the blood, as perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations, by the same corroborating power, whereby it promotes deficient and restrains redundant discharges, where the suppression or flow arises from debility and relaxation. It contrari-

wise

will increase fluxes, and confirms obstructions, when they proceed from tensions, rigidity, or spasmodic structures of the vessels.

In some constitutions, even where chalybeats are proper and salutary, particularly in hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, and where the stomach is very weak, it is apt at first to occasion sickness and perturbation. Sydenham observes that these inconveniencies may be prevented, by beginning with small doses, and giving them for a while only at bed-time, in conjunction with a slight opiate. In other circumstances it is commonly taken in the morning and afternoon, and gentle exercise used to promote its action.

The dose in most cases should be moderate, and rather repeated than enlarged. A middle-sized glass or tumbler is generally sufficient for a dose. Nidorous eructations, and the alvine feces, being tinged of a black colour, are marks of its taking effect; but this, like other chalybeate waters, are best taken under the direction of a gentleman of the faculty.

The spring is kept in very good order, and constantly covered, by which means the properties are much increased.

Likewise about 300 yards to the north-east

from Bargate, in a field called Houndwell, are two springs (over which a brick building has some time been erected) which are conveyed to the surface by two leaden pipes. The properties of these are very different, the one to the north being no more than a spring of fresh water, while the other, to the south, has been found of great efficacy in most disorders of the eyes.

Farther on in the same field is Friar's spring. This spring has been long useless to the inhabitants till lately that it has been cleaned, a font erected, and otherwise rendered very serviceable, by G. Vincent, esq; a gentleman whose delight is to amuse himself, at a considerable private expence, for the benefit of the public in general. This water is clear, and good to drink.

A number of people resort to these springs every morning for the benefit of washing themselves.

The Mail

From LONDON arrives every morning (except Monday) at 7 o'clock; and sets out every evening (except Saturday) at 8. This coach goes to and from Poole and the Bell and Crown, Holborn.

From LYMINGTON every evening at 4 o'clock, and sets out every morning at 8.

The

The postage of a single letter to or from London is 4d.

A packet arrives from the Isle of Wight every evening (except Sunday) and sets out every morning (except Monday) immediately on the arrival of the London mail.

Packets and Hoys.

A swift-sailing cutter is generally stationed here by government, in time of war, and sails every fortnight for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, by which means passengers and small parcels are conveyed.

Vessels from 25 to 40 tons trade constantly from this port to the aforesaid islands, and are well accommodated for passengers.

The Anna and Prince of Wales, regular packets to and from Havre de Grace, every week, hath good accommodation for passengers and goods. Inquire at the Coach-and-Horses inn. And,

The Phoenix Packet, Capt. Bryer, sails regularly to and from Cherbourg, in time of peace.

The Rose cutter, Capt. Yates, of this port, is stout built, and well manned. She has had a long run of success against smugglers.

Packet-

Packet-boats to the Isle of Wight every morning, except Monday, from the Vine Inn, Globe, and Royal George.

The hoys which used to sail to Portsmouth on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the succeeding days, are prevented from being so regular since they have been obliged to make their entires at the customhouse ; but they now seldom sail less than three times a-week.

Pleasure yachts, boats, &c. may be hired at any time for Spithead, the Isle of Wight, Lymington, &c.

Rates of the Assembly Chairs.

I. FROM any part of the town, within the gates, to or from any other part within the gates, 6d.

II. From any part without the gates, to any other part of a moderate length without the gates, 6d.

III. From any part within the gates, to any reasonable part without the gates, or from any part without to any reasonable part within, 9d.

IV. For every chair kept longer than ten minutes, 6d. and so on for every half hour afterwards.

V. From

V. From any part of the town, after 11 o'clock at night, except from the Assembly Rooms on ball nights, double fare.

*** The late Sir Joseph Copley's house (now Capt. Caldwell's) and the end of the Lower East Street to be the limits of the town.

Table, shewing the Time of High Water at Southampton by the Moon's Age.

M.	8	33	18	33	48	33	18	33	48	33	18	33	48	33	18
H.	11	12	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
M.'s A.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Example. When the moon is 3 or 18 days old, it is high water 18 minutes after 1 o'clock, &c. &c.

N. B. There being two floods in this river, the table is calculated for the first flood; the second is nearly an hour later. The tide is generally reckoned to flow 7 hours, and ebb 5.

A List of all the Stage Coaches and Carriers, and the Days they set out from Southampton, with the Places where they inn, alphabetically digested.

From the **COACH & HORSES (ROGERS)**

Rogers & Co.'s **MAIL COACH** sets out every night at 8 o'clock, thro' Farnham, to the Bell and Crown, Holborn.

Rogers & Co.'s **ROYAL PATENT EIGHT-WHEEL COACH**, called **THE ROYAL GEORGE**, sets out every morning (Sundays excepted) from the Coach-and-Horses and Mitre inns, at 5 o'clock, to the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, and the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, London.

Rogers and Co.'s **DILIGENCE**, sets out every morning at 6 o'clock from and to the same inns.

Rogers and Co.'s **Bristol and Gosport Coach** sets out from the **White Hart**, and **Bush Tavern**, **Bristol**, every evening, thro' Bath, &c. ; and from the **Crown Inn**, **Portsmouth**, 3 times a-week at 8, and **Indian Arms**, **Gosport**, ditto.

Rogers & Co.'s **Post Coach**, for **Oxford**, with 4 horses, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 6 o'clock ; and returns every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening at 6.

Rogers and Co.'s **Lymington MAIL COACH** sets out every day at 7 o'clock, and returns the same evening at 7.

* * * Neat Post-Coaches, Post-Chaises, Hearse, and Mourning Coaches, with able Horses, to any part of the kingdom, on the shortest notice.

From

From the NAG's HEAD (POVEY)

Martin's 'Van sets out every morning, except Sunday, at 9 o'clock, for Winchester, and returns the same day.

Anderfon's 'Van, for Salisbury, sets out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock, and returns the following days.

Market Carts from all quarters put up here on market days.

From the RED LION (PRIMER)

A Coach from Lymington arrives every day (except Sunday) at 12 o'clock, and returns at 3 the same day.

Rook's 'Van to and from Portsmouth and Salisbury calls here every day, except Sunday at 12 o'clock.

From the ROYAL GEORGE (HARRIS)

Afflett's London Waggon arrives every Tuesday and Friday, and sets out every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, for the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane; calls at the New White Horse Cellar; and carries goods to and from London for Winchester, Alresford, Alton, Farnham, Southampton, Twyford, Isle of Wight, Jersey Guernsey, &c.

Colcutt's Oxford and Birmingham Waggon arrives every Thursday, and sets out the same day, thro' Winchester, Whitchurch, Newbery, Illey, and Abingdon

Collins's Winchester Waggon arrives and returns every day.

Collins's Reading Waggon arrives every Monday, and carries goods for Basingstoke, &c.

Newell's Bath and Bristol Waggon arrives every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns the same days.

Lloyd's Lymington Waggon, every Tuesday and Friday, takes in goods for Redbridge, Totton, Lyndhurst, Brokenhurst, and all places adjacent.

From the STAR INN (SMITH)

Collyer's London Coach called SELF-DEFENCE, from the Star Inn and Royal George, thro' Farnham, sets out every morning at 6 o'clock (Sunday excepted) to the Belle Savage inn, Ludgatehill; and returns at 5.

From the VINE INN (COX)

Cox & Co.'s newly-constructed Coach called THE PRINCE OF WALES, carrying 10 inside passengers, sets out every morning (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock, thro' Farnham, for the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, London; and returns from thence at the same hour.

☞ Neat Post-chaises, &c.

From a WAREHOUSE opposite the Royal George
Brookman's London Waggons set out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for the Rose and Crown, Holborn Bridge, and return the following days.

Useful

To

To OXFORD	
Winchester	12
Popham Lane	12
Stoke	6
Reading	18
Pangborne	6
Wallingford	9
Oxford	13

Total	76
-------	----

Another Road	
Winchester	12
Whitchurch	14
Newbery	13
Market Ilfley	10
Abingdon	11
Oxford	7

Total	67
-------	----

To CAMBRIDGE	
Oxford	76
Buckingham	25
Bedford	27
Cambridge	28

Total	156
-------	-----

To MARLBOROUGH & GLOUCESTER	
Salisbury	22
Everley	16
Marlborough	12
Highworth	13
Lechlade	5
Gloucester *	27

Total	95
-------	----

* From Gloucester to Worcester is 26 miles

From Gloucester to Hereford is 29 miles

To WEYMOUTH	
Ringwood	20
Wimborne	10
Blandford	10
Dorchester	16
Weymouth	8

Total	64
-------	----

Another Road	
Wimbourne	30
Wareham	12
Weymouth	16

Total	58
-------	----

To BATH & BRISTOL	
Romsey	8
Salisbury	15
Deptford	11
Warminster	11
Bath	16
Bristol	13

Total	74
-------	----

☞ To Salisbury by the Forest road is 22 miles

To WELLS	
Warminster	45
Frome	8
Wells	16

Total	69
-------	----

To TAUNTON	
Salisbury	22
Shaftesbury	20
Sherborne	16
Taunton	32

Total	90
-------	----

To POOLE	
Ringwood	20
Langham	8
Poole	6
Total	34

To EXETER	
Ringwood	20
Wimbourne	10
Blandford	10
Dorchester	16
Bridport	15
Axminster	12
Honiton	9
Exeter	16
Total	108

To CHESTER	
Worcester	123
Kidderminster	15
Bridgenorth	17
Shrewsbury	20
Whitchurch	20
Chester	21
Total	216

To FALMOUTH	
Exeter	108
Okehampton	22
Launceston	21
Bodmin	22
Truro	22
Falmouth	12
Total	207

To HOLYHEAD	
Chester	216
Harding	7
Denbigh	20
Aberconway	20
Beaumaris	12
Holyhead	28
Total	303

To the LAND'S END	
Launceston	151
Truro	44
Penzance	29
Land's End	11
Total	235

To PLYMOUTH	
Exeter	108
Newton Abbots	16
Tonnes	8
Ivybridge	13
Plymouth	11
Total	156

Another Road	
Salisbury	22
Thorney Down	14
Milbourn Port	16
Dorchester, &c. to	
Plymouth	116
Total	168

To CHICHESTER	
Botley	10
Portsmouth	10
Havant	4
Chichester	0
Total	24

To ANDOVER	
Romsey	8
Stockbridge	10
Andover	8

Total	26
-------	----

To BRIGHTHELMSTONE and
TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Botley	10
Wickham	4
Southwick	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havant	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chichester	9
Arundel	10
Findon	10
Steyning	5
Brightelmstone	10
Lewes	8
Uckfield	8
Tunbridge Wells	14

Total	98
-------	----

Another Road

Winchester	12
Alresford	8
Alton	10
Farnham	10
Guildford	10
Dorking	10
Ryegate	7
Godstone	6
Westerham	8
Riverhead	6
Sevenoaks	2
Tunbridge Wells	12

Total	101
-------	-----

To PETERSFIELDS	
Bishops Waltham	14
Petersfield	14

Total	28
-------	----

To LYMINGTON

Totton	4
Lyndhurst	5
Lymington	9

Total	18
-------	----

Another road across the river 15

To CHRISTCHURCH

Lymington	18
Christchurch	12

Total	30
-------	----

To PORTSMOUTH

Botley	10
Titchfield	6
Portsmouth	12

Total	28
-------	----

To GOSPORT (over Itchin and
Bursledon Ferries)

Itchin	1
Bursledon	4
Titchfield	4
Gosport	7

Total	16
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* From Tunbridge Wells to
Margate is 60 miles

Distance

*Distance in measured Miles from Southampton to the
Cities and principal Market Towns in Great
Britain*

A BERDEEN	529	Beaumaris	274
Abergavenny	117	Bedford	128
Aberistwith	193	Berwick	414
Abingdon	63	Beverly	246
Alnwick	385	Billingham	346
Alresford	20	Birmingham	131
Alton	30	Blandford	40
Ambleside	299	Blythe	201
Ambresbury	33	Bodmin	173
Amberham	79	Boston	185
Andover	26	Brecknock	136
Appleby	308	Bridgnorth	154
Arundel	43	Bridgwater	88
Ashburton	133	Bridport	71
Ashby de la Zouch	244	Brighthelmstone	68
Askrig	288	Bristol	74
Atherston	132	Bromley	76
Aulcester	114	Bromsgrove	123
Axbridge	84	Bruton	63
Axminster	83	Buckingham	101
Aylesbury	79	Builth	152
Baldock	113	Burford	79
Banbury	91	Burnham	205
Bangor	253	Burroughbridge	284
Barnard Castle	293	Burton upon Trent	151
Barnesley	207	Bury	154
Barnet	92	Cambridge	156
Barnstable	139	Campden	92
Basingstoke	32	Canterbury	137
Bath	61	Cardiff	124

Cardigan	199	Ely	148
Carlisle	331	Epping	97
Chelmsford	103	Epſom	64
Chepstow	97	Exeter	108
Chester	215	Falmouth	207
Chesterfield	182	Farnham	40
Chichester	33	Farringdon	60
Chippenham	65	Flint	211
Chipping Norton	88	Fowey	179
Cirencester	78	Frome	53
Cockermouth	330	Gainsborough	207
Colchester	129	Gilborough	301
Coldstream	380	Glasgow	460
Coventry	120	Gloucester	95
Crewkerne	68	Grantham	191
Cromer	211	Gravesend	98
Croydon	71	Grimſby	231
Darlington	60	Grimstead	70
Dartmouth	287	Guildford	50
Daventry	143	Halifax	231
Deal	106	Harborough	133
Denbigh	153	Harleigh	231
Derby	242	Hartlepoole	304
Devizes	157	Harwich	151
Doncaster	48	Haverfordweſt	215
Dorchester	241	Hay	143
Dover	56	Hayliſham	83
Dudley	152	Henley on Thames	53
Dulverton	141	Hereford	124
Dumfries	115	Hertford	96
Dunstable	372	Hexham	232
Durham	97	Hythe (Kent)	130
Edinburgh	337	Holyhead	302
	452	Holywell	215

Honiton	92	Malton	272
Horsham	55	Manchester	212
Hounslow	65	Mansfield	181
Hull	237	Margate	158
Hungerford	41	Market Raifin	213
Huntingdon	133	Marlborough	50
Inverness	573	Melton Mowbray	153
Ipswich	147	Midhurst	35
Kellington	156	Minehead	113
Kendal	286	Monmouth	111
Kidderminster	137	Montgomery	163
Kingston	56	Morpeth	367
Knareborough	242	Namptwich	190
Lancaster	262	Newark	204
Landaff	121	Newbury	42
Launceston	151	Newcastle upon T.	351
Leeds	226	Newc. under Lyne	177
Leicester	148	Newmarket	140
Leominster	139	Newport (I.W.)	25
Lewes	76	Newport (Monm.)	112
Litchfield	146	Newport (Pemb.)	210
Lincoln	196	Newport Pagnel	107
Liverpool	229	Northallerton	304
Llanbeder	171	Northampton	117
Llanbymdorry	155	Norwich	185
London, Hydp. Corn.	76	Nottingham	173
Loughborough	159	Okehampton	130
Louth	224	Orford	166
Ludlow	140	Oundle	135
Lynn	177	Oxford	76
Macclesfield	198	Padstow	184
Maidstone	100	Parkgate	209
Maldon	117	Pembroke	215
Malmesbury	77	Penrith	212

Penryn	200	Sherborne	58
Penzance	224	Shoreham	56
Perth	461	Shrewsbury	174
Perthore	106	Skipton	244
Peterborough	147	Sleaford	108
Petersfield	28	Somerton	72
Plymouth	156	Southwold	177
Pontefract	229	Spalding	178
Poole	34	Stafford	160
Port Patrick	455	Staines	60
Portsmouth	28	Stamford	170
Preston	240	Stilton	151
Radnor	150	Stirling	474
Ravensglass	302	Stockbridge	18
Reading	48	Stockton	249
Richmond (Yorksh)	278	Stortford (Bishops)	110
Richmond (Surry)	64	Staw Market	154
Ringwood	20	Stratford upon Avon	106
Rippon	252	Sudbury	133
Rochdale	225	Sunderland	319
Rocheſter	111	Swaffham	173
Rofs	111	Swansea	163
Royſton	113	Tadcaſter	369
Rumford	91	Tamworth	139
Rye	108	Taviſtock	149
St. Albans	86	Taunton	90
St. Afaph	226	Tewkeſbury	106
St. David's	230	Thetford	159
Salisbury	22	Thirſk	264
Scarborough	284	Tinmouth	328
Settle	270	Tiverton	110
Sevenoaks	89	Torrington	141
Shaſteſbury	42	Towceſter	102
Sheffield	103	Trowbridge	55

Truro	195	Whitchurch (Shro.)	194
Tunbridge Wells	98	Whitehaven	329
Ulverston	285	Wiccomb	64
Uttoxeter	162	Wigan	225
Uxbridge	61	Wimbourne	30
Wakefield	217	Winchester	12
Walsingham	295	Windham	178
Warminster	45	Windsor	60
Warrington	211	Wolfsingham	307
Warwick	210	Woolverhampton	145
Watford	79	Woodbridge	155
Wellingborough	123	Woodstock	76
Wellington (Shrop.)	155	Wooler	366
Wellington (Som.)	96	Worcester	121
Wells	69	Wrexham	191
Weymouth	60	Yarmouth	202
Whitby	303	York	78

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